The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,414.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 0 6
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 6 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,122 tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st December at 8 noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave Bombay	21	Leave Galle	29
" Rutnagherry	22	" Negapatam	31
" Vingoria	22		Jan.
" Carwar	23	" Pondicherry	1
" Mangalore	24	" Madras	3
" Cannanore	25	" Cocanada	5
" Calicut	25	" Vizagapatam	6
" Beypore	26	" Bimlipatam	6
" Tuticorin	28	" Gopalpore	7
" Colombo	28	Arrive Calcutta	9

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

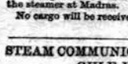
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship COMORIN, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. L. Pinnell, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Banks, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell, Ratnagherry, Jeytapoor, | Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, Nanjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at VERAVUL, MANGROLE, PORBUNDER, and DWARKA.

For Freight and Passage, apply to NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 15th December 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
" Rutnagherry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Saturday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	"
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	Sunday.
" Compta	"	" Compta	Monday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa	Tuesday.
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	"
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Ratnagherry	Wednesday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M.

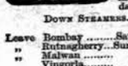
For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 13th December, 1869.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 18th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. Colegrave, will leave FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 17th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

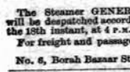
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th December 1869.

FOR LONDON.

To sail early in January 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

EXCURSION by STEAMER DURING THIS SEASON.—The undersigned are prepared to LET their STEAM BOAT on HIRE, for the conveyance of Picnic Parties to Elephanta or any other place, either by a single trip or any fixed period as may be arranged.

The Steamer is well adapted for the accommodation of large parties, on moderate terms.

For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo (mark H. Z. & S. N. Hajee Zenat Abadeen Shirazee) per Ship RAPIDE, from Aden, are informed that the above CARGO is ready for delivery, and if the boats are not at once sent alongside the ship to take immediate delivery the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Peterson will not be responsible for risk of fire, &c., when landed on shore.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE, Agents Ship Rapide.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

D. NICHOLSON AND COMPANY.

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Invite the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China, to the fact that they have had 25 years' experience as SHIPPERS of GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents on the closest wholesale terms.

N.B.—A Price List containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Clothing, Millinery, Jewelry, Carpets, Blankets, &c., &c.; and every particular necessary for ordering goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse, sent post free.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITTANIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct or through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie, & Co., Calcutta; and also, of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. To Trieste—1st class £63, 2nd class £34. } Exclusive of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Fere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Trondon, will be despatched on 22nd December.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

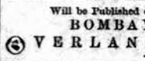
The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE, (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Adcn, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of delivering at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£25	£15
" Suez	£40	£25-10
" Port Said	£42	£24
" Marseilles	£56	£36

Children above one three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, Captain Lapierre, will be despatched from Bombay about the 24th December, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

THE UPSTAIRS part of a first-rate Bungalow TO LET in Clare Road, Byculla. For full particulars apply to Mr. F. W. HAMILTON, No. 86, Lower Colaba.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY.

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—From this date until 1st January, BOOK CUSTOMERS will be REGISTERED to be entitled to receive Ice during 1869-70, at a rate not exceeding one anna per lb.—at a less rate, if our tariff is temporarily lowered.

FARNHAM & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that KHOJAH RAYMOO HAJEE and HOYE EAWBEYE, widow of Hajee Fazool, respectively, of Bombay, Mahomedans, as the heirs and representatives of the late Meckbool Khojan and Dawood Jetta, have applied to the Collector of Municipal Taxes to transfer to their names three houses, respectively situate at Sattar or Doongery Cocky Street,—two of such houses are assessed under No. 49, and stand registered in the name of Dawood Jetta, and another house assessed under No. 347, and stands registered in the name of Meckbool Khojan. All persons having any claim thereto, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift or otherwise are required to make the same known to us, as the Solicitors to the said Raymoo Hajee and Eawbeye, widow, or to the Collector of Municipal Taxes, within fourteen days, otherwise such properties will be transferred to the name of the said Raymoo Hajee and Eawbeye, widow, without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 15th day of December 1869.

MANISTY & HUKREDE, Solicitors to Raymoo Hajee and Eawbeye, widow.

LIVERPOOL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

The UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS are now PREPARED to ISSUE POLICIES on the usual terms.

HILL, POLLOCK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th December 1869.

FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

ONE THOUSAND SHARES in the Liverpool Marine Insurance Company (Limited) have been reserved for allotment in Bombay, where the undersigned have been appointed Agents.

Capital £200,000 in 80,000 Shares of £4 each.

First Issue 25,000 Shares.

Payment on allotment £1 per Share, after which it is not expected that any further Call will be required.

Directors.

Robert Galloway, Esq., Chairman.
John S. de Wolf, Esq., Vice-Chairman.
James Fergusson, Esq.
Louis H. Macintyre, Esq.
William P. Sinclair, Esq.

Underwriters.

Henry North, Esq.

Bankers.

NORTH and SOUTH WALES BANK.

Articles of Association may be seen, and full particulars obtained, on application to

HILL, POLLOCK, & Co., Agents.

6, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very EXTENSIVE STOCK of GOODS he has on hand, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of the following articles :—

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, viz. :—LADIES' WORK BOXES, POCKET BOOKS, WRITING CASES, GLOVE BOXES, &c.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE—a tasteful collection of the latest style, such as FLOWER VASES, TABLE ORNAMENTS, JEWEL BOXES, CARD PLATES, FRUIT DISHES, TOILET BOTTLES, &c.

WILLOW BASKETS—a large collection.

TOYS—ENGLISH, GERMAN and FRENCH TOYS; adapted for Presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction; articles for CHRISTMAS TREES, &c.

Mr. N. being desirous of clearing the stock of the above articles as quick as possible, has not only priced them very moderately, but offers a discount of 20 per cent for cash.

ACCORDIONS and CONCERTINAS, a large collection of these Instruments, richly finished and plain.

Handsomely bound PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS of the latest style, suitable for Presents.

J. NEUBERG.

PIANOS.

SOLID MAHOGANY, 7 octaves, by SCHIEDMAYER of Stuttgart, made expressly to stand the climate of India, and perfect in tone and finish.

J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS.

Just landed, ex Anazi, a few good solid OAKWOOD HARMONIUMS, 4 stops. These Instruments have been known to stand the CLIMATE of INDIA for the last 12 years.

A Choice Selection of Ornamental and Plain Gold and Silver PENCIL CASES, suitable for PRESENTS; also a few IVORY PENCIL CASES.

J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, Plain and Carved,

MEERSCHAUM CIGAR HOLDERS, Plain and Carved,

THOS. BEAR'S TOBACCO, in ½ packets and Tins.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOT CASES.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Nos.		
1	THOMPSON'S Muster.	
" 2	"	"
" 3	"	"
1	DAWSON'S	"

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS and CIGARS.

BURMAH CHEROOTS.

BASS'S BEER, in Quarts and Pints.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, in Quarts and Pints.

CLARET.

MEDOC VIEUX	in Quarts and Pints.	
PAUILLAC	in do.	do.
ST. ESTEPHE	in do.	do.
MARGAUX	in do.	do.
ST. JULLIEN	in do.	do.

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC TROUPE, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs SOUNDY & Co.'s.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18TH, 1869. GRAND COMEDY NIGHT.

Tobin's High-class Comedy of

THE HONEYMOON,

Concluding with the Musical Burletta,

THE BONNIE FISH-WIFE.

In consequence of CHRISTMAS DAY falling on Saturday, THE ENTERTAINMENTS WILL TAKE PLACE ON

MONDAY, 20TH, WEDNESDAY, 22ND, AND FRIDAY, 24TH DECEMBER, FOR THAT WEEK ONLY.

On MONDAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 1869, ☞ THE MINSTRELS.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, AND THE BABES IN THE WOOD.

In active preparation,

A GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pán is strictly prohibited; plenty of room outside.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF GODWARRA STATION.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd instant, a PASSENGER STATION will be OPENED at GODWARRA, situated between the Damaun and Pardee Stations, when 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class Ordinary and 1st and 2nd class Return Tickets will be issued to and from there and all Stations between Bombay and Surat.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 16th December 1869.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1824.

Chief Office,

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

Board of Direction.

President.—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnells, Hoares, Hanbury's and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Hoare, Esq. (Lucas, Nicholls & Co.)
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M. P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Sq., Hyde Park.

Auditors.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent of the sums assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

P. DEWAR, Attorney for Liquidator.

Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY AT ERSKINE ROAD.—On THURSDAY, the 23rd December 1869, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing day the 21st May 1869, made between Mootree Anundjee Ramjee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors, Ghauchee Russool Meetha and Mahomed Meetha, all that piece or parcel of land situate on Erskine Road, together with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house, erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, and fronting on the south side of Erskine Road, in the subdistrict of Bhoolesh wur, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 893, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, containing by admeasurement 60 4/9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the messuage of Sonabace, widow of Framjee Bomanjee Wadia, on or towards the west by the house of Khutree Joona Abdoolla, on or towards the north by the passer's passage, and on or towards the south by the Erskine Road.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 9, Rummun Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICE! NOTICE! !—POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.—The SALE of STORES, &c., belonging to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, advertised as under for the past few days, as to take place on the 20th instant, has been POSTPONED to TUESDAY, the 11th January 1870, in consequence of the Christmas Holidays.

AUCTION SALE of a VARIETY of PLANT, STORES, and OTHER MATERIALS at the B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY Co.'s STORES, PAREL.—On TUESDAY, the 11th January, 1870, and following days, Sale commencing at or shortly after Noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, at Parel, on the Foras Road, leading from below the Byculla Railway Bridge to Mahim, a variety of Railway and Contractors' Stores of all sorts, comprising :—Anvils, augers, chisels, hammers, screws, nails, cast steel, bar and rod iron, furnace bars, copper, contractors' rails, anvils, files, winches, jacks, forge, bellows, picks, brick moulds, buckets, a variety of carpenter's tools, paint, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues will be published immediately, detailing and describing each lot, and the Stores are now on view.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on FRIDAY the 17th instant, and the two days following, a quantity of STORES returned from PERSIAN GULF CABLE EXPEDITION.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKET, Lieut. late I. N., Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 14th December 1869.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—REDUCTION of PASSAGE MONEY.—From the 1st January 1870 the RATES of PASSAGE MONEY by this Company's Vessels will be REDUCED as follows :—

	First Class.	2nd Class.
To Suez	Rs. 550	Rs. 350
" Marseilles	" 700	" 450
" Southampton	" 720	" 450

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator appointed by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA and CHINA, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SIXTH DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Association, at the RATE of Rupees EIGHT per share, will be made at the Office of the Association, No. 53, Apollo Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, and every ensuing Wednesday, up to the 22nd December, next, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Shareholders will be required to produce and deposit their Certificates four days previous to date of payment.

P. DEWAR, Attorney for Liquidator.

Bombay, 16th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th December, (both days inclusive); also on SATURDAY, 1st January :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
F. POLLOCK, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 17th January 1870, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS specified in the SCHEDULE for one year, from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. T. CROCKET, Lieut. late I. N., Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 11th December 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived :—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry ..... (Labelled)	74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil "	Qts. 36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil "	" 32 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do. "	" 27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale.....Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale....Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale .....White capsule.....	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	23 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21 0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale.....	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage).....	33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity.....	30 0	
1st Qty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd " RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule.....per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule ..... "	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule..... "	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule..... "	18 8	10 0
ST. JULIEN.....Green capsule ..... "	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac) .....Red capsule..... "	15 8	9 0
MEDOC .....White capsule ... "	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES.....Red capsule..... "	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinart Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal.

Magnums in 1 doz. cases Rs. 82 per dozen.
Quarts, in 1 " " " 42 per "
Pints in 2 " " " 21 per "

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE, Block and Gray's and Block LAROSE CLARET ..... Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET ..... " 28

In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, OVERLAND PRIME IRISH SMOKED HAMS, just arrived, per Krishna, s.s, at 1 annas 15 per lb.

Also, a small shipment of the following WINES, Brand Seehbach, arrived per Mabel, from London :—

Champagne, Imperial	at Rs. 24	per doz.
Hock, Sparkling	" 24	"
" , Still, Niersteins Pearl	" 24	"
Moselle, Sparkling.....	" 24	"
" , Still, Braunebergr	" 24	"

23rd November 1869. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux :—

Claret.—Medoc St. Julien .....each case	4 doz.	Rs. 10	per doz.
Do. Do. Pauillac	4 "	" 12	"
1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq	1 "	" 15	"
1864 Chateau Larose.....	1 "	" 20	"
1864 Chateau Lafite	1 "	" 25	"
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	1 "	" 22	"
Do. 10 "	1 "	" 30	"
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	1 "	" 20	"
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	2 "	" 18	"
red	2 "	" 20	"
Do. Amontillado	2 "	" 26	"
Robertson's blue seal	" "	" 16	"

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

WINES.—FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

FINE PALE SHERRY.....	Per dozen quarts.....	Rs. 22
CLARET LEOVILLE	"	17
" MOUTON	"	20
" LARMONT	"	15
" St. JULIEN	"	10
CHABLIS	"	18
BARSAC	"	17
ROSCOMEL, Irish	"	10
" Scotch	"	18
CURACAO	"	15
MALASCHINO	"	15
FINE CHAMPAGNE	"	24
" "	Per 2 dozen pints.....	28

17th November, 1869. BLACKWELL & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the Premises.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON, SUCCESSORS TO MESSRS. DIXON AND Co., IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS. MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS, IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power.....	Rs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

A GENERAL excitement in the market.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	10 p. ct	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	8 p. ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	6 p. ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	625
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	185
5,250	1,000	all	12 p. ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
20,000	250	all	6 p. ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	190
37,500	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	126
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

CALCUTTA.—11TH DECEMBER, 1869.

Government Securities.—4 per cents. sold at Rs. 94-0 or 6 discount. A large purchase of 5 per cents. of 1856-57 was made at Rs. 108-4, and some small amounts at Rs. 108-6. Small pieces of 5½ per cents. were bought at Rs. 112-14 to 113-0.

Several small purchases of Bank of Bengal shares were reported at Rs. 1,560.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares changed hands for cash at Rs. 530 per full share and at Rs. 265 per share. A time-bargain was announced at Rs. 550 per full share and Rs. 275 per half share, for delivery in March 1870.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.—100 shares of Rs.1, 3 9 each, lately issued by the Directors, came into the market last week and caused a depreciation; the speculators having bought up the whole, advanced the prices to-day by making purchases at Rs. 280 and 285 per share of Rs. 1,400 each.—*Englishman*.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 16.

Thom, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, on duty, from Mhow.

Carr, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Fyzabad.

Macleod, Major, 25th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, from Baroda.

Boswell, Captain, 2nd in Command 2nd Light Infantry, on furlough, from Kohat.

Rishton, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on private leave, from Kampoo.

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 16.

Howell, Assistant Surgeon, 1st Regiment Scinde Horse, to join to Jacobabad.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 15th Dec. 1869.

In that part of G O C No 1123, dated 4th instant, relating to Lieutenant Colonel Pirie, Staff Corps, for Aden read Hyderabad.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Ensign N F Dunne, 1st Battalion 21st Foot, to proceed to England by the Overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

This officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Assistant Surgeon H A Lewis, Indian Medical Service, from 1st December to 31st December 1869, in extension, to remain at Bombay on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel T D Ker, Infantry, is placed on general duty, Bombay District.

Captain J H Drummond, Staff Corps, is attached to do duty with the 22nd Regiment N I.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 16.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel C. R. Baugh, Staff Corps, Commandant H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Major J. C. Collins, M.D., of the Bengal Medical Establishment, Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent at Behar, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

Major J. H. Blanchard, of the Bengal Invalid Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

General Order No. 823, dated 8th December 1869, is cancelled.

Major and Brevet Colonel Henry Hastings Affleck Wood and Major William Walker of the Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonels from the 9th December 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant H. J. Rawle, R. A, has been appointed Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Mahratta Country.

Captain Montagu William Parker, Captain Thomas Rose Nimmo, and Captain Dereux Henry Hickman, of the Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from the 11th December 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers are entitled to the increased pay of their rank from the dates specified:—

Lieutenant W. J. Gill. 21st June 1869.
Lieutenant A. Awdry. 25th October 1869.
Captain William Atherton Park, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major by Brevet from the 11th December 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Cornet T Teed, Her Majesty's 2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards, is admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonel J. T. Barr, Resident at Baroda, resumed charge of his duties on the 4th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Azum Khunderao Appajee, Mahalkurree of Oomergaum, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Tanna District.

The examination of Mr. H. Scannel, Acting Second Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Khandeish, passed according to the test prescribed in Government Notification of 8th July 1868, as notified at page 1276 of the Government Gazette of 18th November 1869, was passed by Mr. Scannel with credit.

Captain G. H. F. Codrington, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Kulladghee, has passed the examination prescribed by Government Notification of 8th July 1868.

Rao Bahadoor Bhoolanath Sarabhai assumed charge of his appointment as First Class Subordinate Judge of Kaira on the 7th instant, and on the same day made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

Rao Bahadoor Mookundrai Muniral resumed charge of his substantive appointment as First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat on the 9th instant.

Azum Hurree Bulwunt, Mamledar of Roha, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Colaba District.

Azum Pandurung Sedasew, Mamlutdar of Shahda, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Khandeish District.

Surgeon Major J. Lumsdaine and Surgeon T. G. Hewlett respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Coroner of Bombay on the 14th instant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. S. Philpin Lely, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival in Bombay on the 8th instant.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Azum Khunderao Appajee, Mahalkuree of Oomergaum, and Azum Ganesh Huree, Mahalkuree of Khalapoor, in the Tanna Collectorate, with the powers of a Mamlutdar under Bombay Act V. of 1864.

The services of Captain J. Houlbrooke Drummond, Bombay Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, appointed to act as Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, and Chief Secretary to Government with charge of the Separate Department during the absence of Mr. F. S. Chapman, has, this day, forenoon, assumed charge of these Offices.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. D. Melvill, Civil Service, has been granted by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, an extension of leave on urgent private affairs for one month, without pay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel W. R. Dickinson, R.E., Superintending Engineer 1st Class, 1st Grade, reported his return to duty in the Public Works Department on the forenoon of the 23rd November 1869.

With reference to notification in the Military Department, No. 824 of the 8th December, Colonel W. R. Dickinson, R.E., is allowed preparatory leave not exceeding one month from that date.

Narrayen Minyappa, recently employed as a Carkoon by the Executive Engineer, Canara, having been convicted of fraud, and sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate of Carwar to ten months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rupees two hundred, is declared ineligible for further employment in any capacity under Government.

Colonel J. Jones, R.E., received charge of the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, from Colonel W. Kendall, R.E., on the afternoon of the 10th December 1869, in addition to his own duties as Superintending Engineer, Central Division.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. H. Mason, Senior Pilot, is appointed to officiate as Master Attendant, Kurrachee, during the absence of Mr. Fletcher with H. M.'s Steamer "Satellite."

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. Morrison, Examiner of Railway Accounts in Sind, returned to his duty from sick leave from England, on the 5th December 1869.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. S. K. Bolaire, M.A., received charge of his duties as Acting Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College on the 9th instant.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Cochin, Dec. 10.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, Dec. 14.
	Asia (s)	Lapriere	Marseilles Nov. 14, through the Suez Canal, Nov. 28.
	New Brunswick	Finlay	Rangoon, Sept. 4.
	Her Majesty	Dowsit	Calcutta, Nov. 7.
	Lin Nanzing (s)	Drage	Glasgow, Nov. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	British Princess	Stewart	Liverpool.
	Ann'e	Baker	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Bosun Uamba, McCann, bound to London via Colombo.

Barque Adolph, Meyer, bound to Rangoon.

The steamer General Outram, to Cutch, began to load yesterday.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of December 11th, has the following:—

ARRIVALS.—Steamer Baroda, (S.), J. W. Macnamara, Suez 12th, Aden 24th November, Ceylon 3rd and Madras 7th December; and Barque Assumption, (F.), T. Berger, Bordeaux 12th November.

DEPARTURES.—Ships Lady Octavia, Queen Australia, Hyderee, and Schooner Alexandra.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 18th Dec., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Saturday .....Dec. 18 | Saturday .....Dec. 25

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 24th Dec., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following date; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday .....Dec. 24

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers are closed as Indian Mail Packets, and Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns are forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company].

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet
Overland Mail	Dec. 18th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	,, 24th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
Australian Colonies	,, 24th	,,	,,
Muscat	8th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	8th and 19th	,,	,,
Kurrachee	Every mon.	,,	,,

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bo mbay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers at every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the priiege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be prnted at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

RAWLE—YOUNG—December 15th, at St. John's Church, Colaba, by the Rev. W. Maule, Henry John Rawle, Esq., Lieutenant Royal Artillery, to Eliza Jane Horsburgh, second daughter of the late Captain J. W. Young, C.B., Indian Navy.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

LOWIS—December 8th, at Gya, the wife of J. M. Lowis, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WALKER—SMAIL,—December 11th, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Macalister Thomson, M.A., Captain A. Walker, R.A., and Commissary of Ordnance, Dum-Dum, to Anne, second daughter of the late W. A. Small, Esq., of Overmains, N.B., and Commander, Royal Navy.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

HENDERSON—December 10th, at Perambore, the wife of Major J. R. S. Henderson, 17th Regiment N. I., of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1869.

THE writer of the elaborate pamphlet, entitled, "The Central Asian Question from an Eastern Stand-point," has contributed a thoughtful essay on this perennial subject. Originally printed for private circulation it attracted notice and obtained a surreptitious publicity, and the writer has done well to make it authoritatively public. The essay does not need a name; its contents are sufficiently weighty without that additional guarantee; but it would have been more satisfactory to see the signature of the author on the title-page. Another reason for this course is that we are asked to take many of the author's statements on his authority, and these statements, not the least important in his pages. We refer, of course, to positive assertions based on personal knowledge, which those not in the secret will have to accept by the light of faith.

With the drift and general doctrine of the little book we entirely agree, but have to take exceptions on some points, and to remark that the strong animus against Sir John Lawrence, which marks its pages, detracts in no slight degree from the force of part of the commentaries on Indian external policy, and colours with shadows too deep the picture of our position. In dealing with the subject we wish to dismiss at once the question—"Is the invasion of India possible?"—with the writer's just remark that Alexander the Great settled the point some thousands of years ago by marching from the Hellespont to the Sutlej. The invasion of India is not now in question, and has only a speculative interest. The real question is what influence does the new development of Russian power exercise over the position and power of the British Empire; will it, whatever it is, increase or decrease, and how are we prepared to meet and counteract it? That, so far as we are concerned, is the new political thing called the Central Asian Question. The writer of this pamphlet, from his Oriental stand-point, sees before him and around much more gloom than we are able to discern. But that arises partly from a very noble cause, an intense love for his nation, a fervid desire for the preservation of her honour and the maintenance of her power, and partly, as we have said, from an extravagant hostility to Sir John Lawrence. But, we for our part, do not object to the publication of these deeply-shaded views, since they may help to stimulate intellectual activity, and counter-balance the preaching of those who are perpetually prophesying smooth things. Nor can it be fairly denied that there is much ground for the serious tone in which the writer speaks to his contemporaries. We are perpetually in danger of forgetting that our existence depends more upon our actual strength, displayed and unseen, and upon the belief in our strength, compared with that of other powers, than upon all the goody-goody schemes of policy which proceed from the political and social nostrum-mongers of the hour; and, however little our power has been really touched of late years, there can be no doubt that faith in it is not so implicit as it was. Those who do not believe that anything can act but where it is, bodily, those who are unable to see, for instance, how a fort may command an immense area far beyond the reach of its guns, are certain to laugh at the opinion that the Russians in Central Asia, to take another instance, exercise any influence either on the frontiers of India or in the Levant and the North Sea. So much the worse for them, if they are people to whom attaches any sort of responsibility, and so much the worse for all who are dependent upon them for ideas or safety.

Dismissing, then, the speculative question about the invasion of India, we are yet bound to keep a close watch upon the extension of Russian power in Central Asia, because no one can say how far, having once entered on a career of conquest, Russia may, or may be forced to go. And why? Because she is the only European power capable of doing us an injury in Asia, and because the nearer she approaches the greater will be her means and opportunities of trenching upon us. We quite agree with the pamphleteer that she can have no present intention either of attempting an invasion or even of stirring up discontent on or over our borders. Russia has on her hands work sufficient—the work of consolidation and preparation for the future, and she is wisely doing that work; organizing her newly acquired regions, asserting her sway over chiefs, as yet nominally independent, making roads, laying down railroads, improving the navigation of the great waterways that have come under her control. What we have to look for and calculate upon is no sudden rush, but a gradual, unrelenting, steady progress, animated by a spirit that for a hundred and fifty years has known no pause. At this moment between India and Russia there are only Persia and Afghanistan; the first a very squeezable ally, the second is as yet untouched, but not untroubled. On the other hand we have destroyed the Native Indian army by the irregular system, or rather, we have built up nothing new to replace the edifice which collapsed in 1857; and so far as mere human means go we are worse off than we were at the period of the Crimean War. As a set off we have railways, and have begun to make more, especially the frontier lines of Sind and the Punjab; though we strangely neglect the great direct trunk route from Bombay to Delhi. We have also a larger number of European soldiers, and a better armament. If we were not spending so much money and running into debt, that negative fact might be put into the balance on our side. On the whole, the antagonists now approaching in Asia are not at present on equal terms, for we have the advantage, with this essential difference, that Russia is aggressive and must be aggressive; while our settled present policy is to remain on the defensive, even diplomatically, and that is a disadvantage.

We have said that with the main drift of the writer's views we agree. It is, first, that it is our duty to aid in preserving a strong government in Afghanistan, and to counteract Russian influence in Persia. It is all very well for English politicians of the weak school to say that we need no Central Asian policy. Events have decided that question. We cannot help having a Central Asian policy, good or bad. Our consent is not asked; we have no option; the situation exists, and we must cope with it. Next, we agree, and have always maintained, that the key of the Central Asian difficulty is on the Bosphorus; that Russia has acquired a position which may enable her to exert a totally new force in the evolution of the Eastern Question, and that when she will exercise it depends on opportunity. Where we disagree with the writer is on the question of European alliances for England. He places too great a value on the French alliance, and thinks that Russia desires to break the alliance as a first step towards her ulterior aim which is a good port abutting on an open sea. Practically the French alliance, at least as it existed ten years ago, has been defunct since the Syrian Expedition and the seize of Gaeta; and throughout its existence it has been of far more service to the Emperor Napoleon than to the British Empire. Our natural as well as traditional ally is the great German nation, by whose side and through whom we have fought on so many fields. The permanent design of France to become paramount on the continent must prevent the Anglo-French alliance from being a solid entity except for special objects. Germany, far better than France, can oppose Russian ambition on the Danube—a German river as much as the Elbe and the Rhine; and the British Government will make a wrong choice if it prefer France to Germany. While, therefore, we strive to preserve Afghanistan as a strong border power, revive our influence in Persia, and develope our own internal resources, the home Government ought not to neglect, and will not neglect, unless the race of imperial statesmen has died out, the formation and maintenance of European relations which will best frustrate the aims of Russia in Turkey, and provide for the independence of Europe. In no case ought we to allow either the great recruiting district on our frontier to fall into hostile hands, or hold aloof from the Germans, who now constitute the strongest continental barrier to Russian and French ambition.

COL. W. W. TAYLOR, Bombay Staff Corps, Commandant 5th Regiment Native Infantry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year, under Rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

THE "Englishman" hears that "the question of the Government connection with the Presidency Banks is likely to engage the attention of the heads of the different administrations now in Calcutta, and to be seriously taken up by the Government of India. There is an impression that the withdrawal of the Government from its position as a shareholder in these banks is almost a foregone conclusion."

IT is understood that the total force to be assembled at Calcutta will be as under:—Artillery,—A and C Batteries 16th Brigade R. A., 3rd (Garrison) Battery 22nd Brigade, R. A.; Cavalry,—11th Bengal Lancers; British Infantry,—2nd Battalion 19th Foot; 26th Cameronians 96th Foot. Native Infantry—2nd, 8th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 22nd Regiments. The "Englishman" remarks—"There is a singular paucity of cavalry. The infantry will be formed into two brigades. The first comprising what we may call the garrison of the Presidency, and the second the Corps recently arrived. The Cavalry and Artillery will form a separate brigade. These arrangements will necessitate the creation of a number of temporary Staff appointments. At Lahore there will be 2 batteries of Horse, and 2 of Foot Artillery, 2 Regiments of British, and 2 of Native Cavalry."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

GALLE, 14TH DECEMBER, 1-18 P.M.

H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh was to leave Singapore for Malacca on the 8th instant.

THE NEW SHERIFF.

MR. WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER, late of the Poona Branch of the Bank of Bombay, has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the year 1870. Mr. Hunter was Sheriff in the year 1861.

THE CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY made its first public appearance on Wednesday night, and attracted to the Town Hall a large and brilliant assemblage, which included H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and the ladies of his family. No fault could be found with the arrangements, except perhaps in so far as the seats were numbered in a manner that successfully defied search—but this was of no great consequence. The material thing, the Concert itself, was really an agreeable entertainment. It was evident the Society had made good use of its time, and been led with the characteristic care and good taste of their accomplished director. The voices, too, were sufficiently numerous, and of good quality. Perhaps the two part songs of Mendelssohn's in the first part of the programme—"Morning Prayer" and "Primrose"—were those that afforded most pleasure to the audience. Two well chosen glees also were sung—"The Chapel" (Kreutzer) and "The Two Roses" (Werner). Two solos were set down in the programme—one for a soprano voice ("Tho' clouds" from "Der Freischütz") and the other the fine bass solo of "Lord God of Abraham" from "Elijah." The gentleman failed to turn up—no slight disappointment—but the soprano solo was exquisitely sung and elicited an enthusiastic encore, which the lady kindly complied with. Hadyn's chorus of "The Heavens are telling," which was performed towards the close of the programme, derived its chief charm from the same lady's voice; and she sang, also, the "National Anthem." There is no greater musical treat in Bombay than to hear her voice. The instrumental part of the entertainment was all that could be desired. There was a duet on the piano by two gentlemen, and a solo from "Robert le Diable" by a lady. Herr Schmuck charmed the audience with his violin, and there was also an instrumental "septette," the performers in which included one or two red coats from the 2nd Queen's. The success of the Concert, altogether, must be encouraging to the Society, and if the members keep up practice we may even look forward to something better. It was a pity, by-the-bye, to see a big organ in the hall without hearing a note from it. Is there is no one in Bombay able to tune it?

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS *VIA* THE SUEZ CANAL.

EARLY yesterday morning the s. s. Asie, Captain Laprierre, from Marseilles, the first vessel which has arrived in Bombay from Europe *via* the Suez Canal, anchored in our harbour. The Asie belongs to Messrs. Fraissinet Père et Fils of Marseilles, is a vessel of about 1,000 tons, and being in ballast she draws at present only about thirteen feet. She left Marseilles on the 14th November, passed through the canal with ease, and had a good passage to Bombay. She lay five days at Port Said, one day at Ismailia, and two days at Suez. She left Suez on 29th November, and Aden on the 8th, having remained two days there. The Messageries Imperiales steamer Godavery had not arrived at Aden when the Asie left. Those on board the Asie know nothing of the wreck of the st'p Nöel in the Red Sea. The Asie brings the following passengers:—Messrs. Morisse, B. Smith, Kleinknecht, and Storndale. She is advertised to sail from Bombay on her return voyage about the 24th. Messrs. Kunkler, Proiswerck & Co. are agents for the owners. In the evening the steamer Lin Nanzing, from Glasgow, *via* the canal arrived in harbour with the following passengers:—Mrs. W. B. Smith, two children and servant, Captain James Blow, Mr. C. H. Harrison, and Mr. W. R. Williams.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

WE have already mentioned that out of 835 candidates, the number who have passed the Matriculation examination successfully is only 142. The following gives details, compared with the results of the examination held last year. Although there were 835 applicants for examination only 799 were actually examined:—

	1868.	1869.
Elphinstone High School	58	36
Poona High School	29	14
Ratnagiri High School	22	13
Surat High School	19	7
Ahmedabad High School	12	6
Free General Assembly's Inst.	11	3
Baba Gokulay's, Poona	10	8
Sir J. J. Parsee Benev. Inst.	9	6
Bombay Proprietary School	8	2
Dhoolia High School	7	1
Rajkote (Kattiawar) High School	6	2
St. Mary's Institution, Bombay	6	7
Belgaum Sirdar's High School	5	7
Kolapore High School	4	0
Robert Money Inst.	4	0
General Assembly's Inst.	4	2
Kurrachee High School	3	0
Hyderabad Mission School	3	0
Akola High School	2	0
Hyderabad High School	2	0
Sholapore Eng. School	2	0
Poona Free Ch. Miss. Inst.	2	1
Indore Madressa	2	2
Surat Irish Mission School	2	3
Ahmednugger High School	1	2
Fort High School	1	0
Mahagavakar's School, Poona	1	0
Hyderabad High School	0	1
Kurrachee Mission School	0	1
Free Church Inst., Nagpore	0	5
Rajkote A. V. School	0	1
Nagpore Normal School	0	1
Gujarat Provincial College	0	1
Bombay Scottish High School	0	1
Private Tuition	15	...
Total	250	142

CORNET GRAVES vs. CAPTAIN WYLLIE.

THE LAST ACT.

THE proceedings which have for some time been before our readers, with regard to the unbecoming practical joke played on Cornet Graves of the 20th Hussars, and the confinement of that officer whilst on his passage from England to Bombay in the ship Thomas Bell, have now been terminated by the following letter addressed to the Sheriff of Bombay:—

GRAVES VS. WYLLIE.

Byculla Club, Bombay, Dec. 15.

To the SHERIFF OF BOMBAY,

SIR,—I beg to inform you that I hereby abandon all claim on the defendant in the above-mentioned suit, and I request that you will give the necessary instructions for his release, as I consider that he has been sufficiently punished for the offence he committed, and that, having been so punished, it would be unbecoming me as an officer and a gentleman to pursue him further.—Believe me, &c.,

FRANCIS J. GRAVES, H. M.'s 20th Hussars.

This case has had quite a history. On arriving in Bombay, Cornet Graves, with the sanction of his superiors, took proceedings against the captain of the Thomas Bell—George Wyllie. He first laid an information in the Police Court, and after hearing the case, Mr. Connon, the chief magistrate, sentenced the defendant Wyllie to imprisonment for a fortnight for the assault. Cornet Graves at the same time instituted an action in the High Court to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages for false imprisonment; and as defendant was unable to find the security required by the High Court for the costs he was at the close of his fortnight's imprisonment sent to the civil side on a Judge's warrant before judgment. A telegram was meantime received from home, a new master was appointed for the Thomas Bell, and the vessel sailed with the new master. Then the case came on before Sir Charles Sargeant, who awarded the plaintiff Rs. 2,000 as damages and granted a warrant for the imprisonment of the defendant till satisfaction of the decree. On this Wyllie filed his schedule in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, stating his assets at nothing and his liabilities at Rs. 3,650, all in connection with these proceedings, and Rs. 3,500 of that sum being due to Cornet Graves alone. It was expected that the incarcerating creditor would oppose the discharge in the Insolvency Court, but from the above letter it will be seen he not only does not intend to do so but abandons his claim under the decree, so that Wyllie will be liberated. All who have read the evidence must agree that Captain Wyllie acted very wrongly; and doubtless there are few but will think Cornet Graves has now acted a wise and gentlemanly part in stopping this prosecution.

THE PORT CANNING COMPANY.

Port Canning Land Investment Reclamation and Dock Company, Limited, to A. B. Thompson, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SIR,—I am desired by the Board of Directors of the Port Canning Land Investment Reclamation and Dock Company, Limited, to address you on the subject of the establishment of Port Canning as an auxiliary port.

The directors have entered into large contracts for the supply of paddy for the mill at Canning, which they expect will now be kept in active working, and they are informed by letter from their agent in London, that ships are freely offered for Port Canning on advantageous terms.

The directors are anxious that all reasonable inducements shoud be held out to shipping to resort to the Port, and they feel persuaded that if shipowners were assured of a fixed guaranteed traffic rate, which the directors would gladly notify in the English papers, it would operate as strong incentive to ships to come to and discharge their cargoes in Port Canning.

With a view to encourage accession to shipping in Port Canning, the directors are prepared to give to ships the use of their tramway and jetties free of all charge as was done in the instance of the *Jatona* for five years, and solicit that the Government will be pleased to extend its helping hand, by allowing the free use of their moorings and fixing the traffic rate by the railway at the scale in force in the year 1865 for the same period.

The directors are fully aware of the large sum of money which the Government have laid out in Port Canning, with the view to make it an auxiliary port and the active interest it feels in its success, and they venture to prefer the above request after due consideration of the measures needed in the present position of affairs, for effectually promoting the interests of the Port.

The directors notice with pleasure the opening of "Morrelgunge" as a free port, which affords a cheering proof of the lively interest His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor takes in the development and expansion of commerce, and they beg now to submit for His Honor's consideration the claims of Port Canning for a similar concession which they respectfully urge is more warranted and needed in this case from all considerations, and they humbly trust that it will be granted; if this, however, be a matter for the Government of India, the directors hope that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will lay it before His Excellency in Council with the weight of his recommendation.

The directors contemplate submitting a proposition for guaranteeing the Government against loss in the working of the railway, if it be made over to this company, but this being a matter for the consideration of the Government of India, they merely alluded to the intention in this letter.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. A. SHEPPARD, Offg. Secretary.

Calcutta, 6th Dec. 1869.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 16th 12-45 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates, from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, 14th Dec., 2-60 P.M.; *via* Russia, 9th Dec. 4-16 P.M.

BOMBAY.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. PIRIE, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, from date of departure.

LIEUTENANT F. STOCK, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Sholapoor, has been allowed seven days' privilege leave of absence, from the 23rd instant.

LIEUTENANT R. WESTMACOTT, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Punch Mahals, has been allowed ten days' privilege leave, from the 16th December 1869.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP of the value of Rs. 200 per annum has been awarded to Mr. Thomas Antonio DeMonte, of St. Mary's Institution.

TRINITY CHURCH.—The third Advent lecture will be delivered this evening by the Rev. H. H. Harpur. The service will commence with the Litany at half-past five o'clock.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Wednesday at Mahim in a hut belonging to Bhickoo Hurry, which was totally destroyed. The damage done to property is estimated at Rs. 50.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A native seaman of the barque London died suddenly on board on Wednesday. The matter was reported to the Coronor, who issued a warrant for the disposal of the body.

THE STEAMER GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, has arrived from the Malabar Coast with the following passengers:—Mr. R. W. W. Dixon, Mr. A. Gilles, Major and Mrs. Bythel and 40 deck passengers.

THE next annual examination of candidates for the office of pleader in the district and subordinate courts will be held in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 7th February 1870, and the following days.

THE next annual examination of candidates for the offices of subordinate judge and of vakeel of the High Court will be held in the Town Hall on Monday, the 7th of March 1870, and the following days.

MR. G. A. SUMMERS, Assistant Registrar, High Court, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 2nd of January 1870, under Chapter 2 of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules.

ON Wednesday evening a policeman found a Hindoo lying on a public thoroughfare quite insensible. He was put into an hackery for the purpose of being taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, but died on the way. It appears he had been a habitual drunkard.

ACCIDENT.—A calasee in the employ of the P. and O Company had one of his legs broken on Wednesday last in attempting to jump into a boat at the Mazagon Dockyard. He refused to go to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and was consequently sent on board his vessel.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake on 4th December was 56 feet 8 inches, and on the corresponding date last year 54 feet 5 inches. On the 11th December, it was 56 feet 5 inches, and on the corresponding date last year 54 feet 1 inch.

THE High Court will be closed on its Original Side from the 24th instant to the 6th proximo, both days inclusive. The offices will be open for emergent business from 2 to 4 o'clock P.M. every day except Friday, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day.

THE ELLIS PRIZE, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 60, has been awarded to Mr. Vishnu Keshave Kunte, of His Highness the Maharaja of Holkar' Madressa, for having passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Marathi language.

THE MINT.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 33,54,731, against Rs. 37,02,306 the previous week; the value of silver not assay

TOWN DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A "Lover of Justice" who has volunteered a defence of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee is himself guilty of gross misrepresentation when he says that I accused him of inconsistency in regard to the objectionable duty levied on grain imported into Bombay. I did nothing of the kind. I plainly observed that Mr. Furdoonjee was the champion at the Bench meeting for the levying of town duties, and that had it not been for the objectionable principle so warmly advocated by him being recognized by that anomalous body, the legislature would not have had the opportunity of including *grain* or any other article among the dutiable items. I still contend that in the present advanced stage of civilization the imposition of town duty on any article of commerce is a barbarous and a retrograde step. Your correspondent seems to think that "grain" is the only necessary of life, but if I mistake not Rao Sahib Mundlick during the discussions at the Bench on the town duty question argued that "ghee" also came under the same category, and who will say that "timber" is unessential? A man must be *housed* as well as *fed* for the protection of his life. I maintain that town duties, in general, which have been abolished by so many native states, is a blot upon our administration, of which we ought to be ashamed. If this view is correct, then Mr. Furdoonjee must bear the larger share of the blame which must attach to the introduction and maintenance of so barbarous an impost.—Yours, &c.,

A HATER OF TOWN DUTIES.

"I'LL MAK SICKER."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Amongst the many claims which our accomplished novelist Mr. Dickens has upon our gratitude for exposing as far as in him lay the futility of our public institutions, that of baring the hollow sham of "How not to do it" ranks pre-eminent. In every one of the multifarious sections of Government this extraordinary negative or retrograde progress is abominably evident. But where the shoe pinches now and which calls forth these few remarks is a sham which ought to be exposed—though exposure can hardly be expected to prove remedial—and I allude to the way, the shameful cruel manner in which military officers are treated now in presidency towns when ordered home on sick leave. I write from facts, and what is more, no sword of Damocles hangs over my head, no dread of being summoned into an orderly room to receive a terrific wigging from my commanding officer. I am now at liberty to speak freely, so long as I speak and write truthfully. I *have* had commanding officers and have regarded an orderly room much in the same light as the natives regarded the Masonic Lodge at Allahabad during the mutiny, when that saintly edifice escaped destruction; but these inflictions are with me things of the past. But "How not to do it" is a cruel farce to enact when a man's constitution is at stake. It is not many years ago since the military medical "head" of a famous Indian city received a rebuke and a caution for detaining a young officer so long that when his release came it was from the hands of that grisly spectre surnamed Death who sometimes signs the "free pass" without the aid of Esculapius. But I fear that that salutary warning has lost its savour. Everybody is now aware that amongst the various new toys to which the English Government has treated itself is a fleet of troopships, about the most expensive plaything it possesses. This toy is always on the nursery floor, and the old babies prefer it vastly to the wooden bricks which they have stowed away comfortably and snugly in the guise of "boards" and other wooden artifices.

But these magnificent troopships were originally built with a specific object, namely, for the conveyance of troops, of regiments, of soldiers in large numbers, of time-expired men, of vast forces in time of peace or war, and for the conduct of reliefs, &c. &c., but not for the conveyance of any single officer who has broken down in his conflict with an Indian climate, has literally knocked under as it were. The idea wears a cruel comicality on the face of it, and is too truly characteristic of the policy (?) of the English Government and its representatives in the East. To keep a sick officer detained for several weeks because a troopship has just sailed (and this is frequently done in that famous city to which I have before alluded) is monstrous in the extreme. He is told that although his liver is in an ugly condition, and that the temperature of that famous city is about ten degrees in excess of the one where he first broke down, he must humour his liver, he must keep it under, he must remain only just as sick as he is and not get sicker, for in six weeks more another toy ship will be leaving the city and he can go by her. But this is not said so straightforwardly as I have put it, or the consequences might prove favourable to the invalid. An inconceivable amount of the "How not to do it" system is brought to bear on the patient, and the doctors, each armed with diploma'd battledores, play an entertaining game of shuttlecock with their victim, until the latter in his extremity almost wishes that he could see the "firing party" loading their rifles for the "usual salute." This is no ideal case, but one constantly enacted in the aforesaid famous city. The sufferer must submit, for to protest would be his ruin. His lips are sealed and there is no redress. He is as helpless as any respondent in a divorce case.

The motto which is affixed to these few remarks is one which the "boards," but more especially the military medical heads might appropriately adopt, and the details of the pleasant little episode in Scotch history which provoked those words were in no way more inhuman than those periodically performed in these days of grace and extraordinary advancement.—I am, &c.,

H.

[ED. "H." is not explicit, and moreover he does not send us his name.]

THE HON'BLE JOHN STRACHEY AND THE LAND-QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to offer a few remarks on Mr Strachey's speech on the purchase of land for Government purposes, and more especially on the terms used by the hon'ble gentleman, and so temperately and ably taken up by your correspondent "N. W. P." in your issue of this date.

I would take exception to Mr. Strachey characterising the transaction he alludes to as a "swindle." From his own showing, in his speech in March last—or early this year—the large sum that had to be paid by Government—which I agree with "N.W.P." is a widely different body to *the public*—was caused solely by their not closing at once with the landowner, and can be easily traced to that system of "pure malice" or "penny-wise greed" with which the Indian Government, and the late Governor General's adherents in particular, have marked their dealings with all Englishmen who are bold enough, or fools enough, to attempt any enterprise, under their "tempting baits," *which are truly all sham.*

I do not believe in the honesty of Mr. Strachey's motives. Words are very fine things in their way, and strong language like what the Honourable John uses is apt to produce still stronger language in reply, if aggrieved parties are to baudy scurrility with so powerful an adversary. But, sir, I would ask the public—the British public—if they do not consider it a swindle for the Government to publish rules and regulations, ostensibly for the benefit of a certain class, and then, having got a few flies to come into their meshes, to turn round, and, ignoring those rules (in which the *public* believe) for the benefit of some of their own set, fall back to old rules just when it suits their purpose; but to the utter destruction of the poor "fly." Then, when *public* indignation has been expressed through various memorials, and through the columns of the Press, and the cat's-paw-work that has been carried on for years is exposed by the ruin of the "flies," and the determination of the *public* to *make* the *Government more fair* and *more liberal* in their dealings with *Englishmen*—then the public are appeased with a sop in the shape of *new rules*, whereby the poor ruined "fly" would be enabled to leave the ill-governed country, and, after wasted years, start afresh on a more genial soil where, it is firmly hoped by the public and himself, he may live to see the labour of his latter years yield fruit, and make up for the *monkey-like judgment* practised so long in this country.

But, Sir, the public are dreadfully deceived if they imagine any such redress is obtainable from the rules so offered by Mr. Strachey and his satellites. *It is only another sham*, and months and months roll on and no return of the purchase money is made, though the rules are very plainly worded; and thus the "fly" and the *public* fondly "imagine a vain thing."

In fact, Sir, the "swindle" should lie on other shoulders than those of the landholders, and the "low cunning" of the other side should be fully exposed, and the public should take care they are not gulled by such specious arguments as those used by the Honourable John Strachey, or by his endeavouring to make a bugbear of a badly managed business on the part of Government, and trying to fix disrepute on individuals and draw off public attention from the acts of those on whose shoulders the real grievance lies. Truly "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

I am induced to make these remarks as I am one of the many sufferers from the sham bubs offered by Government, and have been waiting for months for the refunding of my purchase money, which is still withheld, without even a reply to my application to avail myself of the supposed reparation: thus I can speak feelingly on the hollowness of Mr. Strachey's speech.

I am, &c.,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

THE QUARANTINE BILL.

THE following is the Quarantine Bill introduced in the Viceregal Legislative Council on Friday last by Mr. F. S. Chapman:—

Whereas it is expedient to empower expressly the Governor-General of India in Council and the Local Governments to make rules relating to quarantine; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council and (with the previous sanction of the said Governor-General in Council) for the Local Governments respectively, from time to time, to make rules for putting any vessel into a state of quarantine; for regulating the intercourse of vessels in a state of quarantine with the shore or with other vessels; and for regulating the intercourse between places where an infectious disease prevails, and other places.

2. All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and (in the case of rules made by a Local Government) also in the local *Gazette*; and shall thereupon be deemed to be rules made and promulgated under section 271 of the Indian Penal Code.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is said that the Indian Penal Code, section 271, provides penalties for disobedience to quarantine rules made and promulgated executively by the Government of India or by any Local Government. But no such rules exist in British India, except, perhaps, under the Bombay Act VI. of 1867, section 14: doubts have been raised as to whether there is any power to make them; and the object of this Bill is to confer expressly the power in question.

THE PROPOSED BREEDING STUDS.

(*Madras Mail*, Dec. 11.)

WE intimated some time ago that the Commission appointed by Lord Napier to inquire into the question of Breeding Studs for the Madras Presidency had reported unfavorably on the scheme. The report of the Commission is now before us, together with the order of Government. If the figures furnished by the Committee are to be relied on, it is clear that the project should, as the Government say, be abandoned; and it becomes a question whether the studs in other parts of India should not also be given up. The Commission, of which Colonel Thornhill, the Remount Agent, was President, and Mr. Hunter Blair, Lieutenant Colonel Napier Campbell, R.A., and Mr. Veterinary Surgeon F. G. Shaw were members, have given a very concise and business-like report, and are unanimous in the opinion that it would not pay to breed horses in this Presidency for the use of the Army. At the first blush, the prices fixed by the Committee for stallions and mares for breeding purposes seem high, but allowing for accidents and losses that would be incidental to the importation of choice foreign stock, we are not prepared to say that their figures are open to objection. No consideration, however, appears to have been given to the possibility of hereafter bringing horses from England to India by steamers running through the Suez Canal; a circumstance that would have a most important bearing on the cost of English horses. The Committee have drawn up three separate estimates showing the cost of a stud composed of English, Australian and Cape horses for a period of four years. In each estimate the Committee assume that the establishment should comprise 12 stallions and 200 mares. In the first estimate they provide for 8 English, 2 Australian and 2 Eastern stallions, and 25 English, 50 Cape and 125 Australian mares. The cost of the 8 English horses is put down at Rs. 32,000 or £400 each; the Australians are put down at the same figure, and the Easterns at £250 each. The English mares are put down at £200 each, the Cape mares at about £100 each, and the Australians at about £90 each. The second estimate is framed for Australian and Cape horses combined, and the third for Australian only. Under the first estimate the cost of rearing a four year old would be Rs. 1,487-7-9; under the second Rs.1,430-9-2; and under the third Rs.1,410-12-5. It is obvious, therefore, that while Persian, Australian and Cape horses can be purchased at their present prices, the Government cannot think of establishing breeding studs. While fully estimating the great benefit that would accrue not only to the military services but also to agricultural interests from the production in the country of locally bred horses, the Committee are forced to the conclusion that the great expense attending the formation and efficient working of a Breeding Stud would be out of all proportion to the advantages to be gained from it. The absence of natural grazing grounds, and the consequent necessity of cultivating paddocks for the production of forage for seven or eight months of the year makes the breeding of horses most expensive. The parent stock too would have to be replenished periodically at considerable cost, as the Committee believe that degeneration could only be averted by renewals at certain intervals.

It is clear from the Committee's report, therefore, that we must still continue to look to Persia, Australia and the Cape for our horses. It seems probable that the latter colony will ere long become an important source of supply. The ship Renown, Captain Taylor, is expected to arrive in Madras from the Cape sometime during the next fortnight with about 100 horses, which have been shipped by Messrs. Green and Co., the owners of the Renown on their own account, by way of speculation. In a letter to Mr. Dalrymple, the master attendant, Captain Taylor, writes: "I have taken great pains to make a good selection and Colonel Appearley, who was the Agent for the Indian Military supply from the Cape, has given all the assistance which his experience and acquaintance with local breeders and others at Cape Town can suggest. I expect with the care I should be able to give them in my roomy ship they will reach India in as good condition as when they start. . . . The success of the plan will at once enable them (Government) to see what expenses will be incurred, and what they have to depend upon in forming an establishment of their own, or an arrangement might be come to more economically for Government by which we might keep up an efficient supply." It will be interesting to observe the result of this experiment with the horses in the Renown. If sufficient inducements are held out to private individuals, it would probably be unnecessary for the Government to trouble further about the question of horse-supply: It might be desirable to have a Government agent at the Cape for the purpose of selecting horses, but we doubt if even this is absolutely necessary. The Bengal Remount Committee recently reported that plenty of good Australian and Cape horses were always to be had in the Calcutta market, the shippers being willing to take all risks of selection and shipment. We see no reason why a similar state of things should not exist in Madras.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MADRAS BANK.—Mr. Riach is to take the agency at Colombo; Mr. Berry that at Cochin; and Mr. Darling succeeds the latter gentleman at Calicut.—*Madras Mail*, Dec. 11.

WE understand that Mr. Brock, the pyrotechnist of the Crystal Palace and Cremorne, and Mr. Green, the well-known aeronaut, are both likely to arrive by the next steamer.—*Englishman*, Dec. 13.

WE understand that the Blue Cross coming to Calcutta *via* the Suez Canal, is not expected to reach Calcutta till the middle of January, as she calls at Malta and Alexandria. She is consigned to Messrs. Ernsthausen and Oesterley, who expect to despatch her on her home voyage about the end of that month.—*Ibid.*

THE Madras papers draw attention to the way in which the men of the 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment were crowded on board the s.s. Asia. We believe she was only chartered to carry 355 men to Calcutta, she was made to take 502 men, 34 women, and 54 children. The inevitable result was an amount of discomfort which is never witnessed on board of a coolie emigrant ship. Surely if the vessel is to make a second trip to bring up the remainder of the regiment, this culpable overcrowding might have been avoided. The regiment, however, seems to be unfortunate. The women with the children are encamped inside the fort, their husbands are outside, and there are difficulties thrown in the way of the men visiting their families. The result is to make the married soldier keep up two establishments, so to speak; the arrangements, too, for their comfort in camp are very imperfect, and altogether the Commander-in-Chief might look into the subject with advantage.—*Ibid.*

IT would now seem from the telegram we published last Saturday to the effect that "Colonel Walker, of the Bombay Engineers, has been appointed Officiating Surveyor General of India," that Colonel Thuillier's retirement and his being succeeded by Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., who belongs to the Bombay branch of the service, was already on the cards, when we ventured to express an opinion that it was time that the former gave way to a younger and more accomplished man. Colonel Walker is already here to take charge, and will, we believe, remove the Surveyor General's office to Dehra Doon, the assistant in the Observatory alone being left here to give mean time to the shipping, unless that work be transferred to Mr. Blandford's department. Colonel Walker is a young officer, has highly distinguished himself in the service, and well deserves the post for which he has long been marked out. It was through him that the most reliable map that exists of Central Asia was compiled.—*Indian Daily News* Dec. 13.

'CLEAR THE LINE' MESSAGES.

THE following letter from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to the Director General of Telegraphs in India, is dated 15th October 1869:—

"With reference to your letters, I am directed by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to communicate the following observations and remarks. No 'clear the line' message ought ever to be sent unless it is extremely urgent. The power of sending such messages should never be made use of under other than the most exceptional circumstances. Intimation to this effect has been given to the different public functionaries who are authorized by the rules to clear the line. This being so, the precautions suggested in your first letter of marking as urgent any clear the line messages of special importance is unnecessary. Officers of Government will recollect that in cases of real public emergency or importance, priority for service messages may be claimed. This is quite sufficient for the necessary speed being obtained when needful."

UNIFORM OF EUROPEAN OFFICERS OF NATIVE INFANTRY.

THE following Regulations for the Dress and Equipment of European Officers serving with Native Infantry Regiments are published in supersession of all previous orders on the subject:—

UNIFORM OF EUROPEAN OFFICERS EMPLOYED WITH NATIVE INFANTRY REGIMENTS OF THE BOMBAY ARMY, DRESSED IN RED.

DRESS.

Tunic.—Scarlet cloth, single breasted, eight buttons in front at equal distances, with a fly, one and three quarters inch wide, thus buttoning well over, collar and cuffs of the Regimental facing; the collar rounded off in front; the cuffs pointed; for Lieutenants laced with one bar of gold lace, half an inch wide, up to a point, seven and a half inches in height; traced outside with gold Russia braid, finishing with an Austrian knot at top, making it nine and a half inches high, and showing a light of 3/16th of an inch of scarlet cloth between the lace and braid, also traced inside with gold Russia braid, finishing down the cuff with crow's foot and eye, showing a light of 3/16th of an inch of the facing cloth between the lace and braid. Captains to have two bars of lace showing ¼ inch light of the facing cloth between each, the top bar coming to a point 8 inches high, traced and finished at top and bottom of the lace bars as the Lieutenant's, the top tracing and knot extending 10 inches high. Majors with the round eyes on the top of lace showing 3/16th of scarlet cloth between the lace and eyes. Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel have the eyes also below the lower bar of lace showing 3/16th of the facing cloth between the braid and lace; the skirt 10 inches deep for an officer five feet nine inches in height, with a variation of ½ inch longer or shorter for every inch difference in the height of the wearer; two plaits on skirts behind edged white, with two buttons at waist; the skirt closed behind quite plain; the collar and front of coat edged with white ½ inch wide; the skirts lined with white; on the shoulders a plain double gold square cord to button at top of shoulder with a small regimental button at button sewn on to the shoulder seam; the collar 1¼ to 1½ inches high laced round top with gold lace and gold braid on the collar seam. (Gold braided eyes inside the lace for Field Officers only.) Relative collar badges, thus—for Colonel a crown and star, Lieutenant Colonel a crown, Major a star, (other ranks omitting the braided eyes,) Captain a crown and star, Lieutenants a crown, a line of eyes ¼ inch exterior measurement, 1/16th inch apart.

Lace.—Gold half an inch wide.

Buttons.—Gilt, of uniform size, except on the shoulder, which is to be small.

Stock.—Black silk. In India a black silk neckerchief.

Trousers.—Scarlet cloth, with a scarlet web welt, quarter inch broad down the outward seam, or white linen according to the season.

Boots.—Wellington.

Spurs.—For Field Officers and Officers ranking with Field Officers, yellow metal with crane necks, two inches long. For other Officers, steel, of similar pattern.

Sword.—Gilt half basket hilt, with the Queen's cypher inserted in the outward boss, and lined with black patent leather; the grip of black fish skin, bound with a spiral of three gilt wires, length of the blade thirty-two inches and a half, width at the shoulder one inch and an-eighth, and at twelve inches from the shoulder one inch; thickness of back at shoulder three-eighths of an inch, and at eighteen inches from the hilt, a quater of an inch; solid flat shoulder an inch and half deep, and blade hollowed from the flat to within nine inches of the point, which is spear-shaped, weight not less than one pound fifteen ounces without the scabbard.

Scabbard.—For Field Officers, brass; for all other Officers, steel.

Sword knot.—Crimson and gold strap, with acorn head.

Sword belt.—Of enamelled white leather, one inch and a half wide, with slings and flaps and a gilt hook; the sword when hooked to rest upon the flap, the edge to the rear and the back to the front. To be worn over the tunic and under the serge frock and patrol jacket.

Plate.—A round clasp, gilt, having on the centre piece the number of the regiment, surmounted by a crown, both in silver, and on the outer circle a gilt wreath, or snake clasp.

Sash.—Crimson silk net, with fringe ends, united by a crimson runner. Worn diagonally over the left shoulder, and over the sword-belt, and the ends of the fringe not to hang below the bottom of the coat. To be worn with the undress and white clothing.

Gloves.—White leather.

Helmet.—White, with puggree of regimental pattern.

Forage cap.—Blue cloth, with black leather peak and chin-strap, band of black silk, oak-leaf lace, with the regimental number in gold embroidery one inch and a half long, placed on the band in front, black button and trimming on top.

Patrol Jacket.—Blue cloth, 28 inches long, measuring from the bottom of the collar for an Officer five feet nine inches in height, with a variation of half an inch longer or shorter for each inch of difference in the height of the wearer; rounded off in front. One inch mohair braid all round and up, open slits at sides. Four double drop loops with eyes in centre, ¼ inch flat plait up the front: top loop eight and a half inches and bottom loop six inches long. One row of knitted olivets. Austrian knot on sleeve, seven inches from bottom of cuff to end of knot. Crow's foot of flat plait at top and bottom of curved side seams, with two eyes at equal distances, lower eyes one inch apart. Hook and eye up front to neck. Stand-up collar, with braid on top edged only. Pockets jetted with flap in and out. For summer white linen, with white cotton braid of similar pattern.

Shell Jacket.—Scarlet cloth edged with white, with rounded collar and pointed cuffs, five inches in height, of regimental facing; and ten small regimental buttons down the front at equal distances, and two on each sleeve. Field Officers distinguished by crown and star, crown or star on collar.

Waistcoat.—Cloth of the same colour as the regimental facings, if dark, with roll collar, and four small regimental buttons. To be worn with the shell jacket. Red waiscout by regiments wearing light facings.

A white linen waiscoat of the same pattern may be worn in the summer months at the discretion of Commanding officers.

Cloak.—A grey cloak coat with cape, of the same pattern as prescribed for officers of British Infantry.

Serge Frock.—According to the sealed pattern, collar and cuffs to be of the colour of the regimental facings.

Dress Sash.—2¼ inches wide: three stripes of ¼ inch gold, and two between of ¼ inch crimson silk; gold and crimson flat tassels.

Dress Trousers.—To have a stripe of gold and crimson lace down each outward seam, 1½ inch wide—crimson in centre ½ inch wide.

Dress Sword-belt.—Gold, with crimson stripe in centre, of the same lace as on trousers with carriages of similar lace ¾ inch wide.

The dress sash, trousers, and sword belt are only to be worn at levees, balls, &c., and their provision is optional with officers.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

The dress and equipment of officers of Light Infantry regiments wearing red, are to be the same as the foregoing with the following exceptions:—

Waist-plate.—A round clasp gilt, having on the centre piece a bugle or horn in silver, with the number of the regiment inserted in the middle on the outer circle or snake clasp.

Forage-cap.—Dark green cloth, with black silk oak-leaf band. Black leather peak and chin strap, gold embroidered bugle or horn, above the number. Black button and trimming on the top.

HORSE FURNITURE FOR MOUNTED OFFICERS OF INFANTRY.

For Officers of Regiments dressed in red.

Saddle.—Hunting, girths blue.

Saddle-cloth.—Of the same colour as the facings of the regiment, two feet ten inches in length, and one foot ten inches in depth, to be trimmed with one row of half-inch lace the same as worn on the coat, edged with a small Vandyke of scarlet cloth, and the badge of army rank, embroidered in silver on the corners.

Bridle.—Of brown leather, cavalry pattern, bent branch bit with gilt bosses, having the rose, thistle, and shamrock in the centre, encircled with the words "Infantry Mounted Officers," and the crown above; front and roses to correspond in colour with the facings of the regiment.

Chain.—Steel chain reins.

Holsters.—To be covered with black patent leather.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

FORT POLICE COURT.—16TH DECEMBER.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

GAMBLING.—Ameena, a courtezan, was charged with keeping a common gambling house, and six callaoes with gambling. The woman was fined Rs. 10, the men Rs. 5 each—the money found to be put in the poor box.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—16TH DEC.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

THEFT.—Luxamon Essoo, a shoemaker, was charged with stealing a copper chatty belonging to Essoo Rama, and was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.—Kushnapa Gopal was charged with stealing a silver chain, value Rs. 25, the property of Shew Lingoo. The man pleaded guilty and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.—Babajee Dewjee pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a coat belonging to Balloo Bhikoo, and was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

BUGGY LICENSE.—Balloo Seedoo, a buggy driver, was charged with keeping or letting for hire a conveyance without a license from the Commissioner of Police, and was on conviction fined Rs. 10, with an alternative of ten days' imprisonment.

POPULARITY.

(*Saturday Review.*)

THE art of acquiring popularity is amongst those accomplishments which are not generally a matter of boasting to their possessors, and are even considered as in some degree discreditable. Yet, however carefully the study of the art may be concealed, it is undoubtedly one of great importance. It is so rare to find a statesman who has a proper indifference to popularity as compared with higher motives that we easily pardon the few who regard it with undue contempt. Yet within certain pretty obvious limits it is surely a very proper object of ambition. Popularity gives a power which we have no more right to despise than any other power resting upon an innocent foundation. Mr. Gladstone has great opportunities for doing good or evil simply because, rightly or wrongly, a large part of his fellow-countrymen feel a genuine enthusiasm for his good qualities. Lord Palmerston owed the remarkable influence which he exerted for a time to popularity amongst a very different class, and produced by very different services. But in neither case was there anything to be ashamed of. Whether a man owes his hold upon the country to an amazing flow of eloquence, or to the supposed heartiness and manliness of his character, he has very legitimate qualifications for a high position. It would be hard to say that honest men should shrink from gaining authority by an unostentatious display of their genuine claims on our admiration, because demagogues and courtiers seek the same end by exposing mere tinsel in place of genuine gold. Yet the prejudice which we naturally feel against a man who consciously sets himself to win the affections of the people or of a particular class may be easily explained, and corresponds to a similar feeling in social intercourse. It is a difficult problem how far a politician may sometimes fairly use methods which would be unjustifiable in private life; but we naturally transfer to a wider sphere of action the prejudices which we acquire in our domestic relations.

Now of all unpopular characters there is none so universally and so thoroughly unpopular as the professed seeker of popularity. There seems to be a kind of Nemesis which pursues such a man, and punishes him by the loss of the very prize which he has most laboured to obtain. Once let a man resolve to be all things to all men, and he may be pretty sure of universal hatred. The clergyman who, pardonably enough, tries to be on the best terms with every member of his congregation, is certain to be despised and abused, especially by the male part of them. Everybody, it is true, likes flattery, unless it is laid on with a trowel. It is possible to administer doses so thick and unctuous as to turn all but the most robust stomachs. But if the flatterer exhibits any delicacy in his art, if he pays compliments which may possibly be true, and paints portraits which the original, though no one else, is able to recognise, he is pretty certain to give pleasure. There never was a dramatic poet who seriously disliked an insinuated parallel between Shakspeare and himself; nor a lawyer who, in spite of his professed contempt for poetical sensibility, was not accessible to a few gentle hints as to his clear-headedness, impartiality, eloquence, or learning. Almost all flattery short of the grossest is agreeable, even though the deception is momentary and the artifice transparent at the moment. By all the laws of association we ought to like the flatterer, but unluckily there is a certain drawback in the case we are considering. That a man should praise us is at least excusable, but it is intolerable that he should praise other people. Every compliment which he bestows upon our neighbours is so much taken away from the value of his compliments to ourselves. We are willing to hear ourselves described as Raffaelles; but not by a man who is silly enough to compare those palpable impostors, our rivals, to Michael Angelo. Nothing is more provoking than to see our own pet Boswell go astray, and take notes of the conversation of the presumptuous persons who dare to argue against us, and even to fancy that they outshine us. We dislike the man who pays court to everybody, partly because we distrust his sincerity, but still more because we feel that all the court paid to others is an implied insult to ourselves. We feel a bitter jealousy both of the rivals upon whom his praises are bestowed, and of the man himself who is endeavouring to cut us out by humbugging the rest of mankind. We need not ask whether more worthy natives may conspire towards the same result, as jealousy is quite enough to account for our hatred of such a character. It is unbearable that other people should be praised as though they were our equals; and intolerable that a man should endeavour to surpass us in general esteem by casting an implied slur upon that spirit of self-sacrificing sincerity which forbides us ever to say pleasant things to our neighbours.

The grand secret, then, of obtaining popularity should be to flatter each man in a party of ten without insulting the other nine. At first sight, this would seem to be impossible; inasmuch as all praise of other people is more or less disagreeable to the hearers. People, however, of a certain happy temperament can manage to accomplish even this perplexing task. It is wrong to flatter in words; and there is a kind of implied flattery which does not necessarily hurt the feelings of those who are not its objects. The really agreeable companion is the man who is gifted by nature with the power of seeing through the eyes of other people and catching the contagion of their emotions. Men may be divided for social purposes into two principal classes. The instinct of one is to repel every assertion made to him like a personal insult, and of the other to accept it as the revelation of some hitherto unsuspected but perfectly obvious truth. One class forms what, in the language of electricians, would be called a non-conducting medium, the other receives and intensifies every vibration communicated to it. In social intercourse, the latter class is the most useful in a lively perception of the force of every remark you make, and a thorough approval of your sentiment. Nothing is so humiliating as the open opposition, or, still worse, the blank indifference, which some persons oppose to your most brilliant flashes of genius. Everybody has suffered at times the cruel mortification of cracking a joke upon stony ground; when, instead of the expected laugh, the witticism is followed by an inquiring gaze, or a civil request for the end of the anecdote. Such a misfortune has been known to quench a professed wit at his first attempt, and convert him into a dumb animal for the rest of the evening. The orator, however, yet admitted that he had made a bad joke, he naturally attributes his mortification to the malignity of his audience. Under such circumstances, the gratitude which he bestows upon the one exception to their stupidity who shows a genuine perception of his humour is like that which is due to the friend who throws a rope to a drowning man. Some happy people have the capacity of being good hearers, not merely in this special case, but in the various less aggravated accidents which occur to everybody. We feel that they would sympathize with us, for example, in such comparative trifles as the death of a friend or the loss of a fortune; but we are meanwhile certain that they will do us the more important service of thoroughly appreciating our wit, wisdom, and sentiment. Moreover, this is a kind of flattery which must be more or less sincere. Toadeaters, in the days when such people existed, are supposed to have flattered monarchs and other grandees by laughing at their jokes; they may have done so, though nothing is more easy than to distinguish the sham from the genuine article of this description; but we feel sure that they took it out afterwards by bullying some of their own dependants. The power of really falling in with every man's humour is scarcely open to imitation; the strain implied in aping it successfully is too great for almost any human faculties; and persons in whom it is largely developed fully deserve the reward of extensive popularity which they are certain to attain. The effects of its absence are indeed rather hard occasionally. A man may be honourable, truthful, and thoroughly benevolent, and yet have no disposition whatever to dance to every one who pipes. When he hears a story, his first movement may be towards incredulity, and before he proceeds to mix his tears with those of his companion, he may require a more than ordinarily careful explanation of the facts. Such a man is often published rather severely in general popularity for the stagnation of his imagination and the want of mobility of his understanding. Still harder is generally the fate of a man who may have every other qualification, but has the misfortune to be shy. Just enough modesty to give your friends the happiness of thinking that you are a little afraid of them is not a bad thing; but there is no weakness and there are few vices which are punished more severely by public opinion than decided shyness or reserve. A man may be a bad father, a tyrannical husband; he may be a liar and a coward, and in many ways dishonest, and yet be generally popular; but if he is unlucky enough to be guilty of any real or supposed deficiency in conversation, or in the expression of feeling, he has no chance of being a social favourite; probably nine people out of ten think him sulky, cynical, and spiteful, and at any rate decide, for which perhaps they cannot much be blamed, that if he can't take the trouble to overcome his diffidence, they can't take the trouble to detect his hidden virtues.

The degree in which different ingredients go to make up popularity varies of course immensely in different classes; but they may generally be explained on these principles. Thus there are very different types which find favour with men and with women. The latter would value a rougher and more blustering character than is admired amongst the sex most acutely sensitive to the evils of brutality. But we do sometimes wonder at the popularity amongst women of the kind of being whom men summarily denounce as a prig. Women for the most part resent the imputation of being offended by his affectations, and they are willing to take his talents at his own estimate. This is partly owing to the fact that they have not generally education enough to detect the emptiness of his pretensions; and partly also to the aversion which most women entertain for cynicism, and their greater readiness to fall in with those solemn expressions of sentiment at which the male sex is apt to sneer. But a prig may also be regarded as one who knows how to flatter the feminine disposition. Women, whether, it is owing to natural qualities or to their cruel subjection by the stronger sex, are open to a very indistinct and not very complimentary form of flattery. They are pleased by being taken into council by a man who professes to take lofty views of the world, even though they are only allowed to play a subordinate part. It is a real pleasure to them to be called upon to act as chorus—a position which, from the male point of view, is distinctly degrading. They feel it an honour even to say Amen to an eloquent oration, when the natural instinct of the other sex is to make a comment equally pithy, but of very different tendency. Consequently, the same character which from one side seems to be most repulsive is often very attractive from the opposite; but the reason is substantially the same—namely, that women are flattered by permission to participate, whilst men are insulted by the assumption of equality. When a man sneers at some pretty bit of sentiment, he pleases men, because he seems to say substantially, I have no right to preach to you, and he vexes women, because he seems to say, you are really not deserving of a sermon from me.

We need not follow out further the consequences of the principles suggested. It may be called a low view of human nature to imply that we like those people best who can manage to flatter us most skilfully without a license from the Commissioner of Police, and was on conviction fined Rs. 10, with an alternative of ten days' imprisonment. But whether the opinion be complimentary or the reverse, it is founded on the very indisputable truth that, on the whole, few things are more valuable to us than the good opinion of our fellows, and that, by a logical conclusion, nothing can destroy its value more than their having an equally good opinion of others. To call everybody a saint comes in practice to much the same as calling everybody a sinner.

INTERVIEWING.

(*Saturday Review.*)

AN eminent lawyer who in early life had been employed as a reporter has the credit of having said that he should be ready, if required, to take a note of the proceedings at the Day of Judgment. We might say of the journalists of New York that if they were warned that the Devil had appeared on earth they would immediately prepare to "interview" him in their accustomed style, and we rather think that the Devil would perceive the expediency of submitting to be made public property. The reporter of the *New York World* would inform readers of that famous journal that he had called upon the Devil, and found him sitting by the fire in his private room, wrapped in a great coat and complaining of the unaccustomed cold. He would state that he was received by the Devil with a genial *empressement* which was quite fascinating. The distinguished stranger was reading that day's *World* when the reporter entered, but he immediately arose, put away the paper, and motioning towards a sofa by the window invited his visitor to sit, and, neatly folding his tail, seated himself beside him. He described his voyage across the abyss as pleasant, and he had found himself in excellent health when he reached New York. He seemed pleased with the aspect of the city, and remarked that its inhabitants displayed so much intelligence that he did not think he could teach them anything new. He decidedly disapproved of secession, and enthusiastically admired the character of the late lamented Abraham Lincoln. This is the sort of thing that the *New York World* will publish when it gets the chance, and the competition between that journal and its rivals would be so keen that among them the Devil would be "interviewed" almost to death, and he would desire nothing so much as to get back safely to his own place. We should expect that when he got there he would instruct some of his under-devils in the business of "interviewing," so that they might apply a new form of torture to the malefactors who come under their treatment.

Hard as is the fate of a European prince who lands upon our shores, and is waited upon by the Mayor of Dover with an address, it is not so hard as the fate of Father Hyacinthe, who, having gone to America for rest and quiet, has been "interviewed" within an inch of his life by the reporters of the New York newspapers. The victim of this new species of persecution has addressed a pathetic appeal to the public of the United States, whom he implores to leave his actions and movements unwatched and unrestricted. He desires to be treated with the same courtesy as is allowed to every foreigner, but he forgets that foreigners of equal celebrity who come to America are generally willing to be "prospected" by reporters. Indeed, we think that Father Hyacinthe ought to consider that eminence of every kind has its obligations, and perhaps it would be a fair compromise if he were allowed to have six days of the week to himself, and were to be sold by auction to the highest bidder for the seventh. By all the laws of hospitality his visit to the United States was taken, as we must think, without due regard to the curiosity which would be felt to hear one who is at once Catholic and Protestant. Indeed it may be doubted whether Father Hyacinthe, arriving at New York, is not as much public property as was Martin Chuzzlewit when he was required to "receive" before departing for the salubrious settlement of Eden. We shall hear next that the Father desires to avoid having his hand shaken more than a thousand times a day, and feels only a moderate desire to be introduced to the most remarkable men of the country which he is visiting. And if his privacy excludes reporters from his room, he can hardly refuse the visits of ministers and doctors who may afterwards be "interviewed" in his stead. We are told, that the Reverend Dr. Ireneus Prime called upon Father Hyacinthe, and a reporter of the *World* called upon Dr. Prime "for the purpose of getting particulars of the interview." It appears from the report furnished by Dr. Prime that the Father possesses the art, which he will find highly useful in America, of "drawing a conversation to a close," or, in other words, of cutting short a bore. He took from a salver his visitor's card, and, reading from it upon it, said, according to the reporter, "In Greek your name is 'Irene,' signifying peace." We wonder that he did not say, or that the reporter did not make him say, "In Latin your name is 'Primus,' signifying that you are a prime article, or, in other words, a jolly good fellow." When Dr. Prime finds what the kinds of reporters make of his conversations at second-hand, he will perhaps think that it would be better to be interviewed directly than to be made to state that Irene is the Greek for Ireneus, and he may be disposed to add that Dr. Prime probably bears his peaceful name in consequence of the quiet talent he possesses for worrying people out of their lives.

American politicians sometimes find convenience or pleasure in this process of interviewing which has proved so distressing to Father Hyacinthe. Thus, we may remember that Senator Sumner procured himself to be interviewed in the supposed interests of his doctrines on the *Alabama* question, and many suppose that if the custom prevailed among ourselves, some friend of Mr. Ayrton would be requested to take an early opportunity of eliciting from him the opinion that all decorative art is stuff and nonsense. It is not easy to understand why this conversational method should be adopted either in politics or in education, and yet it seems to be imagined that ideas or knowledge may be imparted more readily or clearly by the use of the form of dialogue. There is a school-book of English history in which a girl of the name of Emily is made to appear to have a portentous and incredible voracity for information as to the doings of the Plantagenet kings. She taps the reservoir of historical fact just as an American reporter taps an eminent

must needs be blown to some other place. Or say that towns B and C, and even D and E, were as sharp-witted as town A, and were to set up equally efficacious machines, there surely ought to be some redress for town F, in case of its being altogether submerged, as might very possibly happen under such circumstances." A case is supposed of an open-air fête at Smithville, to celebrate the coming of age of the heir of the Smiths. At Brownsville a pluvifuge happens unluckily to be at work, and blows the rain to the very lawn at which the fête champêtre is being held. If a case, Smith v. Brown, were instituted would not the plaintiff be entitled to damages for the injury done by the rain to the ladies' dresses, and for doctors' bills arising out of colds and catarrhs caught on the occasion?

Few of our modern weather-prophets know the real legend which gave birth to the belief in St. Swithin's Day, as a weatherwise day. As Bishop of Winchester, just about a thousand years ago, Swithin was a man noted for his worth and his humility. The latter was displayed in a request that, when dead, he should be buried not within the church but in the churchyard, where passers-by might tread upon his grave, and where roof-eaves might drip water upon it. His wish was complied with. But about a century afterwards, when Swithin had been canonised into St. Swithin, the clergy, in a fit of renewed zeal, thinking that the body of so great a saint ought not to lie in such a place, determined to remove it into the cathedral; but rain poured down so continuously for forty days that they could not find a suitable opportunity for the grand ceremonial which had been planned. Accepting this as a judgment on them for disobeying the saint's wishes, they gave up their project, and built a chapel over the humble grave instead. An accomplished Anglo-Saxon scholar has recently played havoc with this old legend; but it would take many such scholars to beat out of the heads of uneducated people their faith in the 15th of July. The Astronomer Royal at Greenwich states that he finds, on an average of a large number of years, quite as much rain, after a fine St. Swithin's day as after one that is wet; but no matter, the old quatrain is quoted triumphantly against him:—

St. Swithin's day, if thou dost rain,
For forty days it will remain;
St. Swithin's day, if thou be fair,
For forty days 'twill rain nae mair.

There are, sometimes, real showers of very unreal rain. It is stated by an old writer that in Lapland and Finmark about a century ago, mice of a particular kind were known to fall from the sky; and that such an event was sure to be followed by a good year for foxes. A shower of frogs fell near Toulouse in 1804. A prodigious number of black insects, about an inch in length descended in a snow-storm at Pultowa, in Russia, in 1827. On one occasion, in Norway, the peasants were astonished at finding a shower of rats pelting down on their heads. Showers of fishes have been numerous. At Stanstead, in Kent, in 1866, a pasture field was found one morning covered plentifully with fish, although there is neither sea nor river, lake nor fish-pond near. At Allahabad, in 1839, an English officer saw a good smart downpour of fish; and soon afterwards thousands of small dead fish were found upon the ground. Scotland has had many of these showers of fish; as in Ross-shire, in 1828, when quantities of herring-fry covered the ground; at Islay, in 1830, when a large number of herrings were found strewed over a field after a heavy gusty rain; at Wick, much more recently, when herrings were found in large quantities in a field half a mile from the beach. In all these, and numerous other cases, when a liberal allowance has been made for exaggeration, the remainder can be explained by well-understood causes. Stray wind blowing from a sea or river; a water spout licking up the fish out of the water; a whirlwind sending them hither and thither; all these are intelligible. The rat-showers in Norway was an extraordinary one; thousands of rats were taking their annual excursion from a hilly region to the lowlands, when a whirlwind overtook them, wisked them up, and deposited them in a field at some distance: doubtless much to the astonishment of such of the rats as came down alive.

The so-called showers of blood have had their day of terror and marvel, and have disappeared. Not that any one ever saw such a shower actually fall; but red spots have occasionally been seen on walls and stones, much to the popular dismay. Swammerdam, the naturalist, told the people of Haarlem, two centuries ago, that these red spots were connected with some phenomena of insect life; but they would not believe him, and insisted that the spots were real blood, and were portents of evil times to come. Other naturalists have since confirmed the scientific opinion.

BUDDHISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—The article on Buddhism in your issue of the 15th inst. is of deep and permanent interest. Will you allow me to offer a few remarks on Nirwana.

The term is compounded of two others, exactly equivalent to *non-sum*. I am but imperfectly acquainted with Buddhism as it is propounded in Burmah, China, &c., but in Ceylon—the cradle of the entire system—Nirwana has no meaning but that of ultimate non-existence. The illustration constantly employed is the blowing out of a lamp-flame. I know, also, from long and intimate colleagueship with the late Rev. D. J. Gogerly, *facile princeps* amongst the Pali scholars of his day and R. S. Hardy, whose writings on Orientalism are a perennial monument, that this was the only meaning attached to the term by these eminent men.

The system itself, as taught in Ceylon, confirms this meaning. When you urge on Buddhists conceptions arising from the immortality of the soul and a future state, you are met with metaphysical objections that get rid of all personal responsibility by denying personal identity. They admit that evil is the result of evil; but they deny the consequence that he who commits the evil should bear the penalty, or he who does good should be rewarded. Human life consists of sequences, but not of consequences; its expressions in any form are unconnected and independent. A familiar illustration is borrowed from the flame of a lamp. There is a succession of luminous particles, but those we see this moment are not those we saw a moment ago. Another illustration is taken from the sounds of a musical instrument. In short, what we understand by personal existence or identity is flatly denied; nothing is admitted beyond a combination, or rather a succession, of ideas and actions. It is laid down in distinct formulæ that there can be no being vested with supreme control—no soul, no eternal state; and that it is idle to talk of one person and another as personal responsible existences. From the highest sentient being to the meanest, all are alike subject to the curse of birth and life.

Buddhism is a system of the most intense negation, and comprehends more than the Atheist, the Infidel, the Socinian, or the broadest Churchman demands.

For some time there has been a remarkable agitation among the Buddhists of Ceylon. They have set up a press, and the fiercest denunciations of Christianity are periodically issued. Strange that their stock objections are derived from the writings of an Anglican Bishop!—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Richmond, Nov. 15. A. KESSEN, LL.D.

THE COUNTESS GUICCIOLI.

(*Galaxy.*)

TERESA GAMBA was the daughter of a nobleman of ancient family but moderate means in Ravenna, a city of the Roman States; she was one of ten children. Placed in a convent, of which her aunt was Abbess, until the age of nine, she was then removed to the establishment of Santa Chiara, at Faenza, kept by a lady of scientific acquirements, and conducted on the most liberal principles as regarded study; so much so that after a few years it was suppressed. Italian literature in particular was studied profoundly. It is probable that the early bias given to her mind for her native literature was the cause of her inducing Lord Byron to write 'The Prophecy of Dante,' the dedication of which is as follows:—

Lady! if for the cold and cloudy clime
Where I was born, but where I would not die,
Of the great poet sire of Italy
I dare to build the imitative rhyme,
Harsh Runic tongue of the Scald and Skald,
Thou art the cause; and, howsoever I
Fall short of his immortal harmony,
The gentle hearer will pardon me the crime.
Thou, in the pride of beauty and of youth,
Spakest; and for thee to speak and be obeyed
Are one; but only in the sunny South
Such sounds are uttered, and such charms displayed,
So sweet a language from so fair a mouth—
Ah! so what effort would it not persuade!

Teresa remained at Faenza until the age of fifteen; her cousin, the young Marquis Cavalli, seeing her there for the first time, declared that he would have —— for his wife. His father, fearing that the young ma —— no other denied, sent him off to travel, and thre —— would not be of his influence in favour of a su —— the whole weight seemed himself as a candidat —— or who had just pre-portionless Teresa, a Ver —— for the hand of the young, great wealth, and —— tian nobleman of fine presence, sufficiently a —— courteous address, the Count Guicioli, reputable —— a widower of fifty-five, he was still true —— ractive to many a fair one. Dis- —— stories had been whispered about him. It is —— his first wife, a great heiress but no beauty, had been neglected, and by this neglect had been led to seek elsewhere for the affection which she did not find at home; she was banished to a far-off castle, and her place filled by a woman with whom he lived in open adultery until the decease of his countess, when he married her. She was now dead, and hoping to have an heir, his choice fell upon the young Teresa.

Taken from her boarding-school she was told that Count Guicioli was to be her husband. Upon remarking that he seemed too old for her, her mother told her of that age than a you —— ger for happiness with a man —— and that if she were to marry again herself she —— would select him. The young girl thought that if —— her mother would act likewise all must be right; so, —— and she was led to the altar, an unwilling bride. The newly-married couple went immediately to Venice, and the —— night after her arrival they spent, an even- —— at the Countess Bensori's. The bride, just emerged from girlhood, was far too timid to look around at the assembled company, and as some of the party adjourned to look at a statue by Canova, a gentleman who stood near she youthful countess offered his arm to conduct her into the next room. Who it was she did not know, nor did she once raise her eyes to look at him. Upon her return home her husband asked her what she thought of the young English lord, who was, moreover, the great poet of the day. 'I did not see him,' was her naive answer.

How little felt those two as they unconsciously stepped from one room to another, arm in arm that evening, that both had then met their destiny! Eight months after they met again, and again it was in poetical, dreamy Venice. Count Guicioli was a man who desired the constant excitement of society, and his young wife was obliged perforce to accompany him, although she had but little taste for large assemblages. It was an evening when at a friend's, the Countess Abrizzi's, there was to be a social reunion after the opera; the girlish countess had begged hard to be excused from attending; she even shed tears at being obliged to yield. Did some mysterious power whisper in her ear that that night she would become acquainted with one who would influence her entire existence; that from that night, in every clime, by every people who would be entranced by the witchery of that poet's pen, her name would be mingled inseparably with his memory, and that her image would live in that saddened heart till it throbbed its last in that Greece for which he so nobly gave his life?

As she entered the room her eye fell upon a gentleman who stood apart, conversing with an English friend, (Scott,) and she has told me that she felt an electric thrill as she looked upon him for the stranger seemed to her as a being of another sphere. 'Never,' I have heard her exclaim, 'did I see a beauty so perfect as Lord Byron's! I thought then that perhaps it was my want of acquaintance with the world that made me think him so charming, but I have since seen men of every rank and clime, I have compared all, and I have never seen his equal!'

But to return to our salon at the Countess Abrizzi's. There were but few present, and the hostess begged Lord Byron to allow her to present him to the fair young countess. He playfully, but repeatedly, refused; but at length the urgency of the lady, joined to the entreaties of his friend Scott, prevailed. When Count Guiccioli came to lead his wife to her carriage Byron was still at her side, and Teresa Guiccioli was awakening to all the intoxicating and delicious sensation of first love.

She must at this time have been eminently beautiful: rather below than above middle height fully but exquisitely formed, a complexion of dazzling whiteness, features of faultless regularity, hair of that golden tint Titian so loved to paint floating in luxuriant masses about her dimpled shoulders, and a childlike smile displaying teeth of the greatest beauty and regularity; add to this the gayest and most amiable of tempers joined to a highly cultivated mind, and who can wonder that Byron, driven from his own hearthstone and forbidden the sight of his dearly cherished child, should have become enthralled, and that the young countess, unlearned in the ways of the world, the acquaintance of the young Englishman encouraged to the utmost by her husband, should have learned to look with eager interest for the presence of him who, when he chose, could exercise a personal fascination few could resist? Time passed on, and Count Guiccioli returned to Ravenna, where he had large possessions. Of course his young countess accompanied him, but not the same gay, light-hearted being as before. The passionate love that is so easily nurtured under an Italian sky filled every fibre of her being, and without the society of Byron, to which she had been daily accustomed in Venice she drooped and fell ill. Byron, whose unhappy experience in all matters pertaining to love made him fearful of entirely yielding to the influence of this passion, at last resolved to let his heart alone be master, and started for Ravenna; the fair countess revived,—and many happy hours were spent by them, for the count courted his society, and public opinion in Italy was very lenient to that kind of liaison. But Teresa's soul was too undivided in her love for Byron to allow even semblance of wearing another yoke, and she prevailed upon her relations to intercede with Pope Pius VII., and obtained a separation from her husband, which was the nearest approach to a divorce the church permitted. From that hour until his departure for Greece on his heroic but ill-fated expedition his love never wavered. After his death a locket containing a long glossy curl, with their united initials, attached to a heavy hair chain, also woven from their lovely tresses, was found round his neck, and concealed next to his person.

Of Byron's faithful love for the Countess Guiccioli few would doubt, could they read, as I have done, every line he ever wrote to her, even the most trifling note from the time he first met her in Venice until the last words penned at Missolonghi, before his death. It seems as if he had at length found a haven of rest after his buffeting with the world. Her great desire to learn English was always combated by him, for love in that tongue brought too many bitter recollections; he wrote Italian with all the beauty and fire of Petrarch and Tasso.

Moore came to spend a last evening before his return to England. Byron went to his room, and being absent some little time, the countess went to see what kept him; she met him on the landing with a bag full of papers, and, with a radiant face, he said to her:—

'Here is what will justify me before the world! Moore will take them to England with him and when I die I shall be known as I really was.'

The bag contained his autobiography, which Moore allowed, in so cowardly a manner, to be destroyed. The countess never ceased regretting that she had not understood English at that time, that she might, at least to a degree, have replaced them by memory.

The news of his death gave her a shock from which she did not recover for years; she refused to accept the £10,000 left to her by Byron in his will, and mourned long and deeply for him. After a while she visited England, where she was made much of by the literary circles of Lady Blessington and Lady Morgan, then the pleasantest in London. She finally settled quietly in Paris, and in 1840 Count Guiccioli died, leaving her an income of 30,000 francs a year.

In 1847 she married the Marquis de Boissy, a widower, a peer of France under Louis Philippe, and a senator under the empire, although belonging to one of the old Legitimist families, and his only daughter married to the Prince de Léon, heir to the dukedom of Rohan. He was very wealthy, but very eccentric; they, however, lived together harmoniously until his death in 1866.

As a woman the Marquise de Boissy is still charming and amiable, and one of the most quietly erudite woman in Europe. Her manners are those of a gentlewoman, and one easily recognizes how exquisite must her beauty have been at seventeen, when she first saw Byron. During the revolution of 1848 her salon was the only one that could be called a 'salon' in those troublous times. Intimate with the Bonapartes from her early days, connected with 'la Faubourg' through her husband, all shades of politics were represented around her hearthstone; there were seen Prince Louis Napoleon, then candidate for the Presidency, Lamartine, Montalembert, Emile de Girardin, the Papal Nuncio, and others of opinions, equally diverse. The princes were famous in gastronomic annals, and most of the European notabilities have partaken of them. The Marquis's Anglophobia was well known, but it never interfered with his hospitality. Lord Malmesbury, Richard Cobden, and other eminent Englishmen, have been guests in the hotel of the Cité de Londres.

One of their evening reunions was a sight to be remembered—one saw Europe typified at a glance. I have seen in that salon 'the Faubourg' represented by the Prince and Princes de Leon, the Princess de Craon and her daughter, Mademoiselle de Beauvan, the Marquis de Talley-Coetquan and his two daughters, the Duchess de la Tremouille and her daughters, the Princess di Torrenuzza and de Moulcal, the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, and the Papal Legate; the Empire by the Marquis and Marquise of d' Hautpool, M. and Mme. Troplong, the Baronne Pons de Wagner, lectrice to the Empress, Marshall Canrobert, various members of the Bonaparte family, and, *en somme*, all the court circle. England lent her quota, too. The Countess of Harrington and her daughter the Lady Geraldine Stanhope, Lady John Somerset, Lord and Lady Gray of Gray, Lord and Lady Clort and daughters, the Queen's chaplain Rev. John Gray, Esquire, and lady, and many others, titled and untitled; in fact, it was one of the best foreign houses to meet nice English people. Of Italians there were present Ubaldino Peruzzi, the statesman, and his very clever wife, the savant Mattenoci, the hostess' stepdaughter, the Marquise Guiccioli, being the wife of one of the principal Roman families, with the Marquis, her husband; Spain lent her presence in the persons of the young and beautiful Duchess of Medina-Coeli and the Duke; Poland the Prince and Princess Ladislas Czartoriska; and Russia, her ambassador, Count Kisseleff; Art, as pursued by the fair sex most successfully, by the Princess Colonna, the sculptress, and that clever amateur painter, the Russian Baronne de Meyendorff. Journalists and poets were always present in great force. In fact, it would take too long to enumerate the bright particular stars who throng her rooms on one of her reception nights, among whom some of our fair countrywomen are not the least admired.

Well known to all is the fair hostess' fidelity to the lover of her youth. Every one who admires Byron is especially welcomed by her; those who decry him coldly received: No word of blame is ever allowed to be spoken in her presence; every memento of him is carefully preserved—the sketch of his yacht Bolivar, the 'of Corrine,' on which he wrote the letter ——, copy all readers of Moore's 'Life of Byron, ca —— familiar to with velvet, and her two large portf —— efully covered scripts of various kinds, among —— tios with his manu- 'Don Juan,' one of 'Childe —— which are five cantos of Dante,' 'Beppo,' 'Ma —— Harold,' 'The Prophecy of a large book, which —— red,' and others, are packed in with her in —— is always in the room, and is carried allowing —— er annual journeys to Italy, she never H —— to be out of sight.

—— book, published in 1868, gives her own view —— Lord Byron. She considered it a duty, before her death, to do all in her power to solicit an impartial opinion of him from the world.

UNITED STATES' CENSUS.—The ninth decennial census of the United States will be taken in 1870. With a population sparsely scattered over a vast area, no attempt has hitherto been made to complete the enumeration in one day; in some cases it was allowed to spread over the whole year. It is thought that by proper arrangement the whole work of enumeration and reporting the schedules may be completed within a month. The cost of the census of 1860 exceeded $1,535,000. It is doubted whether too much has not been attempted, and whether some of the subjects of inquiry might not be omitted. Some portions of the returns have been found of little or no practical value.

THE irrepressible Mr. George Francis Train has turned up at Utah, where he has been delivering lectures and giving advice to the Mormons. In his last lecture he said:—"I say you have been the most outraged people on the face of the globe, and if our Government dares to interfere in the future with any of your notions, you must fight. You remember how in 1857, six hundred Mormons, at the head of Echo, kept an entire army at bay. If you could frighten them under such circumstances, what can you do now, with 100,000 Mormons ready to fight for their religion and rights." He told the Mormons not to trade with Gentiles or pay them anything. Great indignation prevails among the Gentiles at such treasonable language.

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LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1050	Pontiac, Skilling—Volkart Brothers.	July 13
1280	Louisa Fletcher, Luckes	Aug. 11
732	Woosung, Bourner—Lawrence & Co.	Aug. 12
1083	Bagdala, Evans—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Aug. 12
1270	Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Finlay, Scott & Co.	Aug. 21
1372	Calcutta, Morrison	Aug. 21
498	Thomas S. Stowe, Sexhn	Aug. 21
1152	Tythonus, Green—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 21
321	Tantivey, Pickmaney	Aug. 21
434	Anna, Gunnufsen	Aug. 23
1192	Asiana, Selkirk—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 24
1027	Bonnie Dundee, Connoor	Aug. 25
1434	Westminster, Berryman—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 26
737	Moss Rose, Bustin—Harbord & Co.	Aug. 27
1328	Hahneman, Vannurdea—Volkart Brothers	Aug. 28
1215	Tethys, Evans—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 28
906	Tanjore, McNabb—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 1
1177	Napier, Tait—Owen & Okell	Sept. 1
1435	British Sceptre, Pendall—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
905	Zuleika, Thompson	Sept. 8
1594	Enzine, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
1244	John C. Potter, McClure	Sept. 8
1391	Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 8
763	Romulus, Needham—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 8
731	Mars, Richtering	Sept. 10
1237	Macedon, Withycombe—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 11
776	Elizabeth Ostle, Glaister—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 10
872	Bella Maria, Lopeg—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 13
1224	Juventa, Holmes—Lawrence & Co.	Sept. 13
1245	Eastern Light, McFee	Sept. 14
1127	Mic Mac, Robinson—John Farrar & Co.	Sept. 15
423	G. R. Mosle, Kuck	Sept. 15
425	Eros B'Jorn—G. S. King & Co.	Sept. 15
1725	City of Richmond, Stenkioe—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 20
1117	Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 20
1293	William Fairbairn—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Sept. 23
1299	Hannah Law, Dawson—R Scovell & Co.	Sept. 24
907	Mars, Richtering	Sept. 27
1245	Eastern Light, McFee.	Sept. 27
904	Frederick Armstrong.	Sept. 27
1450	Greyhound, Jackson.	Sept. 20
1763	Romulus, Needham—Volkart Brothers.	Sept. 30
861	Amateur, Cazard—John Farrar & Co.	Sept. 30
425	Eros, B'Jorn—G. S. King & Co.	Oct. 2
733	Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 2
1090	T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Owen and Okell.	Oct. 2
148	White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 2
1764	Elentheria, Butchart.	Oct. 2
772	J. P. Smith, Digwell—G. F. Pim & Co.	Oct. 2
1283	Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 4
911	Marietta, M. Medanich.	Oct. 4
1193	Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Coupland & Co.	Oct. 5
1213	Erimnta, Shields—John Farrar & Co.	Oct. 5
11 9	Marathon, Digwell—Ritchie Steuart, & Co.	Oct. 6
996	Braunstone, Owen—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 6
1225	Western Belle, Montgomery—. awrence & Co.	Oct. 2
1256	British Consul—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 11
1045	May Queen, Rose—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 12
1458	Royal George, Hogg—Owen Okell	Oct. 15
786	Yokohama, Bilnes	Oct. 15
995	Fleur de Lis, Thompson—Remington & Co.	Oct. 18
1198	Amaranth, Owen—John Farrar & Co.	Oct. 20
1285	British Flag, Mills—J. Campbell & Co.	Oct. 20
1292	Prince Oscar, Long	Oct. 20
1348	Theresa, Brown—Rennie Scovell & Co.	Oct. 20
127	Canute, Elias—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Oct. 20
1228	Annot Lyle, Pelley.	Oct. 21
1360	Mornington, Roberts—Owen & Okell	Oct. 21
1025	Malleny, Scott	Oct. 22
1365	Ashgrove, Fullerton	Oct. 25
1435	Iron Duke, Parry	Oct. 25
1299	Jane Law, Black	Oct. 32
1081	Castiglione, Cooper	Nov. 1
1199	Keynon, Jenkins	Nov. 1
141	Orifiamme, Dougall—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 11
		Nov. 23

FROM LONDON.

932	P. Somawutty, Blake—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	Aug. 21
1026	Napoleon, Gillespie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 20
1197	Euterpe, Cosens—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 1
770	Lord Nelson, Neilson	Sept. 1
1188	Scimitar, Potts—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.	Sept. 1
512	Marinus, Angeline	Sept. 3
1207	Zoroaster, Baker—Ritchie, Steuart &, Co.	Sept. 8
1244	Rajpoot, Andrews—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 9
1033	Sam Mendel, Murdock—Coupland & Co.	Sept 14
	Llaverdon, Nawries	Sept. 15
1174	Leaning Water, Bell, Ventz and Lucius	Sept. 21
975	John Temperley, Tucker—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 21
1700	Birkby, Garrett—Stenhous & Co.	Sept. 30
660	Coromandel, Dow.	Oct. 5
1196	Michael Scott, Llewellyn—R. Steuart & Co.	Oct. 6
145	Camperdown, Franklin	Oct. 9
678	Lady Macdonald, Kennedy—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 9
847	Talbot, Oughten	Oct. 16
1477	Lansing, Wharland—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 19
933	Kate Winfred, Starkey	Oct. 19
748	Art Union, Mudron	Nov. 2
936	Dragon, McLennon	Nov. 3
886	Ghiltearn (e), Edingston—R Steuart & Co.	Nov 7
2090	Great Eastern (s), Halpen—R. Steuart & Co.	Nov. 8
1086	River Krishna, Rice	Nov. 8
1094	Proserpine, Brogger	Nov. 9
1042	Earl Russell, Foo	Nov. 12

FROM NEWCASTLE.

1332	Bulwark, Kelley	Oct. 16
1107	Malta	Oct. 22

FROM CARDIFF.

1205	Red Jacket, Tate	Sept. 8
1241	Gloucestershire, Lyle—J. Campbell & Co.	Oct. 19
504	Jessie Jameson, Bell.	Sept. 20

FROM BASSEIN.

1197	Nagpore, Trevellick—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 1

FROM SUNDERLAND.

	T. B. Oard	Sept. 1
544	Marie Chonpat	Sept. 2
	Black Prince, Saddler	Sept. 3
890	Acacia Henderson	Sept. 16
689	Garnock, Robert—Bell & Co.	Oct. 2
505	Aurigna, Ronaldson	Oct. 9
	Wolfville—Rennie Scovell & Co,	Oct. 23
997	Pleiades, Bellard	Oct. 23
445	Liberator	Nov. 1
1450	British Empire	Nov. 5

FROM NEWPORT.

670	Royal Albert, Davies	Aug. 23

FROM CALCUTTA.

1341	Her Majesty, Downie—R. Steuart & Co.	Nov. 15
840	Magnolia, Gusswell—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 15
531	William Prowse—Brice, Brown & Co.	Dec. 3

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

3000	Europe (s), Rolland	Sept. 17

FROM CLYDE.

805	Spray of the Ocean, Turnbull—F. Clark & Co.	Mar. 11
599	Index, Kerr	Sept. 17
941	Modesty, Kerr	Aug. 11
	Naomi	Aug. 19
422	Avery	Aug. 2
845	Havering, Masted—Volkart Brothers.	Aug. 21
768	James Russell, Mackay—Ritchie, Steuart&Co.	Aug. 24
859	Lammersbagen, Jorgensen—Knoop & Co.	Sept. 3
978	Norval, Taylor—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 6
1060	Caribou, Mitchell	Sept. 8
	Arethusa, Lamout.	Sept. 21
995	City of Brussels, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 27
1910	Jane of Athens, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 1
910	Jane Leech, Smith—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Oct. 5
1199	City of the Lakes, Shannon	Oct. 9
700	Fitzshire, Barr—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 9
1450	Isabella Kerr	Oct. 15
1230	City of York, Auld—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 26
1330	Cathcart, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 16

FROM HAMBURG.

	Hermann Scheldt	Oct. 21

FROM AUSTRALIA.

997	Peter Denney, Adam	July 26

FROM SHIELDS.

	Tasmania	Mar. 13
	Golden Dream	July 19
268	Inniskillen	Oct. 1
	Unicorn	Oct. 30
	Cornubia	Oct. 30
	Cymria	Nov. 3
	Sir Thomas Moore	Nov. 5

FROM BANGKOK.

424	Eena, Brunnell	Aug. 30
540	Hera, Fox	Sept. 25
374	Ksnrovie, Manchan	Oct. 10
950	Octavia	Oct. 15
514	Duneim, Dentor —W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 23

FROM MAULMAIN.

598	Nor —r Brunswick—Finlay Scott & Co.	Sept. 4

FROM SINGAPORE.

461	Pehlwan, Boyd	Oct. 12
	Jessie, Langlois	Oct 16
159	Vision, Cumming	Oct. 21
571	Northumbrian, Piggie—Ewart Latham & Co.	Oct. 29
1278	Celestial Empire, Purdon—Stenhouse & Co.	Nov. 7

FROM PENANG.

585	Fathe Salam	July 1

FROM MAURITIUS.

890	Nimroud, Bullock	Oct. 7

FROM BOSTON

962	Timour, Spooner—Tudor & Co.	Aug. 10

FROM BORDFAUX.

	Amanda, Pettit	Sept. 21
	Noel, Bu glat	Oct. 1
	Atlantic, Grimand	Oct. 4

FROM COLOMBO.

	Covenanter, Stephen.	Nov. 3

FROM HARTLEPOOL.

	Inverners, Donkin	Nov. 5

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.
FREE FROM ADULTERATION
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

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THE BOXER CARTRIDGES
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WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spenser, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.
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Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.
SUB CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "
EXCHANGE.
On London at 6 months' sight.....1/11 3/4
" " " 3 " 1/11 9/16
" " on demand.....1/11 3/8
" Scotland and Ireland.....1/11 5/16
Circular Notes.....1/11 1/4
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts
On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at 1s. 11 3/4d. per Re.
3 " " at 1s. 11 5/8d. "
4 " " at 1s. 11 9/16d. "
2 " " at 1s. 11 1/2d. "
1 " " at 1s. 11 7/16d. "
On demand..... at 1s. 11 5/16d. "
On Scotland and Ireland.....
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight.....
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocomada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
12 months..... 6 per cent.
6 do. ..... 5 "
3 do. ..... 3 "
All Let